CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 145 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1920. TWO ANNAS

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
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CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
15th June	Kleist	Troops only
15th June	Novara*	6850
15th June	Mooltan†	8193
17th June	Delta	8089
24th June	Nyanza (A)	6625 extra sailing
3rd July	Naldera	16930
10th July	Nellore (A)	6853
17th July	Karmala (A)	8263

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers frrom Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.
(A) Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about	Steamer.	
15th June	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	
11th June	Baadra	Karachi & P. Gulf (p.m.)
14th June	Lunga	Karachi direct 10 a.m.
17th ,,	Karoa	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival:	Departure
Tenshin Maru	C. Hidashima	4172	4th June	20th June
Kasagawa Maru	E. Toki	5833	18th June	19th June
Bombay Maru	M. Tsuruga	4352	2nd July	13th July
Taisa Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	10th July	21st July

For freight and passage apply to
K. HAGAMI,
Manager.
Elphinstone Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Siam Maru	D. Imamund	9th June	20th June
Ryozen Maru	K. Tenji	24th ,,	30th ,,
Yadzu Maru	E. Yano	30th June	10th July

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Bok No. 355: Telephone No. 2150.

Shirts (neglige Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per doz.
„ (Dress) .. .. „ 3 „ „
„ (New) .. .. „ 3 „ „
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR
at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
18TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 500.
1st Class "B" Rs. 420.
2nd Class Rs. 280.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur, and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
1478

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on apipication.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 36 per cent. Surrender Value are the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
SAJANEKR SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 120,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 44,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, St. Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
TERLIG RESERVE FUND. £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:		
Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,030,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765,249
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascrtained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street, Sheaf Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandnusi.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,19,521/4
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000/

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liabilty of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM SHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

JUST RECEIVED.
Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Children' frocks and all and every article of wear
FOR
LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
MERCER MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 4791
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand glass-fronted mission office brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in saddle.
1 pair handsome strong grey Australian horses both go well in single and double harness.
AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.
On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd., Ferguson Road, Parel, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Agents, the Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. P. S Unwalla.
Dropping No. 2 about 21,200 lbs.
Oily Cotton No. 2, about 2,300 lbs.
On the same day at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the compound of the Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd., Ferguson Road, Parel, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Agents, the Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. P. S Unwalla:—
Dropping No. 2, about 2,800 lbs.
Dropping No. 3, about 4,850 lbs.
Oily Cotton No. 2, about 500 lbs.
Sutter fly, about 280 lbs.
Flat strippings No. 4, about 2,380 lbs.
Picking Bondas about 5,850, lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Property at Lower Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by order of the administrator of the estate of mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs of the late Changibai, widow of Luxumon Govind Koolabkar and Shimga Luxumon Koolabkor, the mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of July, 1918, and made between the said Changibai, widow of Luxumon Govind Koolabkar of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th July, 1920, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 (S. T.), in the afternoon.
All that piece or parcel of Government quit ground rent together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Lower Colaba, in the fifth Koli Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifty square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Lond Revenue under Old No. 61, New No. 4752, Old Survey No. 89 and New Survey No. 9597 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 864 and Street No. 15 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Pratab Trieum Marwadi, on the West by the said fifth Koli Street or Lane, on the North by the public passage and on the South by the public sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Tulsidas Nagindass.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Solicitors for the administrator of the mortgagee at their office at No. 18 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 18th June, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 68 BALES COTTON (WASTE).
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 18th inst. at p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Dock Shed No. 2 along side s.s. Tarter Prince by order of the concerned.
68 Bales Cotton (waste).
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 18th June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE ON SUNDAY THE 20TH JUNE 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS ARTISTIC NEW DESIGNED TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE COTTAGE PIANO BY WINKELSONS SAFE, SLIDING DINING TABLE, ENGLISH WARDROBES, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS AND CHAIRS, SELECTED SEASONWOOD FURNITURE, PHONOGRAPH VERY RARE WARE AND RICH PLANTEDWARE, etc.
ON SUNDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs MEHTA and Co., are instructed by Public Auction at the ground floor of No. 2, Kennaway House, opposite to Roberts Money School, Procter Road, the very valuable and substantial Teak and Blackwood Household Furniture such as Sliding Dining tables Dining chairs, meatsafes, mirrored sideboards, Dinnerwaggous, Rich Silk tapestry lined Drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich artistic mirrored cabinets, English wardrobes, safes rich carved teapoys, Jardineer stands, Cottage Piano by Winkelsons, chesterfield sofas and chairs to match, selected seasonwood Furniture, Pathe Phonograph with 75 selected English Records, Rich Bedroom selected double and single cloth and gown Presses, Dressing chests of drawers, iron bedsteads with mattresses, marble top wash hand table with crokery, Rich door curtains, specially made to order glass and panal door almirahs, rich panal door hanging cupboards, wooden teapoys, rich carpets, specially selected best framed historical pictures, towel horses, writing tables with drawers, arm easy chairs, hat pegs, bath stands, very rare cut-glassware, crockeryware, and rich platedware etc., etc.
The Property of C. H. Slater Esq., Ag., District Superintendent G. I. P. Railway.
Catlogues are published and the property on view.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

HAND-LOOM WOVEN
PURE SILK
of superior quality, both thick and fine. Could stand washing.
Cheap because Durable
BOTH FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
Kindly send for Samples.
THE S.S. TONDON
Silk Weaving Factory,
Shahjahanpur, U. P.

WANTED.
WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 56, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED AGENTS.
Gentlemen who can command business are recommended to the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
LIBERAL TERMS & EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showroom before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolments proceeding for Government Auditing Diploma, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce Courses. Prof. DAVAR can be interviewed during business hours. 90, Esplanade Road. 1453

LOST.

LOST on 12th June, 1920—1-One Stamped Receipt Book, 2-Two Petty Cash Books. Finder please communicate with The INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 17-19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 1774

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One LADY DOCTOR qualified and experienced for Bantva Zenana Hospital. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 6-6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1577

WANTED—A B. A., strong in Sanskrit for the Fort and Proprietary High Schools, Frere Road, Fort. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS. 1792

WANTED—A TYPIST having knowledge of English correspondence. Apply with salary required to Box No. 711, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1633

WANTED—A Gujarati Hindu, competent in English correspondence and typewriting, able man need apply to Box No. 739, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1791

WANTED—TRAVELLING and STATIONARY AGENTS. Security required. Apply (enclosing one anna stamp) UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND BUREAU, Delhi. 1702

WANTED—An INFLUENTIAL SALESMAN, one who can canvas business for general mills supply. Handsome salary. Apply Box No. 712, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1634

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERKS. Good hand-writing and reference essential. Apply—THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD., 9, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1719

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE TEACHER. Parsi or Gujarati Hindu preferred. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS, Fort and Proprietary High Schools, Frere Road, Fort. 1791

WANTED—A suitable PARTY or BROKER for Ready Important, French Stock in Bombay, of Perfumery, Medicines, Soaps, Beads, etc., inducive price. Apply sharp Box No. 702, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1612

DRAUGHTSMEN—Two experienced wanted for Blantyre, Africa, Salary £12 sterling monthly, free quarters, free medical attendance, free outward and return passages. Three years' agreement. Apply with copies of testimonials to Post Box 79, Bombay. 1578

WANTED—Young men of good education and respectable family, with a view to being trained for positions of managers, if efficient, excellent prospects for good men, earning capacity unlimited. Apply in person to SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO., Hornby Road. 1752

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced and competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Pay according to qualifications. Apply in writing with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT, Mills Division, The Tata Hydro-Elec. P. S. Co., Ld., Lalwadi P. O. Parel, Bombay. 1775

WANTED—For Sangli and Shahapur High Schools, B. A's. (Honours) and M. A's. strong in Languages and Mathematics. Apply with testimonials, stating terms before the end of this month to A. G. PARANJPE B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Sangli. 1802

WANTED—(1) A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, competent to organize Workshop, preference will be given to one having experience of Motor Cars and electric Plant as well. (2) SUB-OVERSEERS. (3) English and Hindi TYPISTS. (4) ACCOUNTANT and OFFICE CLERKS. 5) English and Hindi RECORD KEEPERS. (6) SCHOOL MASTERS. Apply stating age, caste, qualification, experience and salary expected to THE SENIOR MEMBER, State Council Ratlam, C. I. 1614

WANTED.

WANTED—A new or secondhand OIL ENGINE or a Portable STEAM ENGINE to work 50 B.H.P. in good working condition. Apply immediately to Box No. 738, Advt. Dept., with full particulars and price. 1789

FOR SALE

WANTED TO SELL—BROKER'S CARD in Old Share Bazaar, Bombay. Highest offers invited. Fine opportunity. Apply Box No. 735, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1772

NEW 45 cwt. NAPIER CLASSICS, Immediate Delivery Price Rs. 11,000 only. Apply to Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES" Hughes Road, Bombay. 1798

FOR SALE—Immediate Delivery, "FORD TOURING"? "FORD SEDAN" and "OVERLAND" Mod. "4" Cars DIXEY FLYER and ALLEN five seater cars, real bargain for the prices offered. Apply to BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1796

ORDERS invited for September Delivery for "FORD TOURING CARS", and "ONE TON FORD TRUCKS". "Book your orders now to ensure early deliveries". Apply BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1797

FOR SALE—BUNGALOW known as "Clyde House" on Mall Road at Cawnpore, fitted with Electric Installations and Fans. Consists of 3 Large shops in front also compound occupied by Singer & Co. For Photo, Plans, and further information apply to DAWOOD HASHUM 2nd Street, Poona. 1542

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. "LOYALY" will sail from here for Marseilles on the 18th of this month from Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 13.

Passengers will note that the arrangements have been made to keep the yellow gate of the Alexandra Docks, No. 13, open on Friday, the 18th instant and requested to make use of the same, as all other gates will remain closed on that date.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to the above shed on Thursday, the 17th instant before 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Medical inspection of the Passengers will take place at 10-30 a.m on Friday, the 18th instant, at Alexandra Docks, Shed No 13 and passengers are requested to be present there before that time. S. S. "Loyalty" will sail at 12 Noon.

NABOTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,—Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.
1744

NOTICE.

WANTED—A TRAINED TEACHER for proposed Bijapur Blind School. Pay Rs. 30 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

J. C. DEQUADROS,
Civil Surgeon & Chairman,
Blind Relief Association, Bijapur.
Bijapur, 12th June, 1920. 1776

G. CLARIDGE & COMPANY, LIMITED

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be OPENED from MONDAY, the 21st instant.

By order of the Board,
W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.,
H. H. LAKIN,
Director,
Managing Agents.
1763

GRAND INDIAN MUSICAL CONCERTS.

TWO GRAND CLASSICAL INDIAN MUSICAL CONCERTS will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th June at 9-15 p.m. (S. T.) and on SUNDAY, the 20th June at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Hira Bagh near Madhao Bagh, C. P. Tank Road, where Sangit Bhushan Professor Falazkhan, chief Singer of Baroda Durbar, will render a couple of classical Hindustani and Hindi Songs: Tickets Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1 each. Tickets at the window on Concert days.

HOMI P. KAPADIA,
G. V. MANERIKAR,
Joint Secretaries.
1611

PRODUCE.

WANTED by a leading mercantile firm in Calcutta, a pure English or French Gentleman, well acquainted with European and American Markets and thoroughly conversant with export Trade of Produce Lines specially Oilseeds, Wheat, Rice, etc., to assist develop business on a larger scale. Will pay Rs. 1,000 or over. Only those having considerable experience and good foreign connections and possessing intimate knowledge of local places as Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, need apply with copies of testimonials, work done, and references; Excellent references and good home training essential. Please apply sharp to Box No. 704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1622

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

ALTERATION IN THE TRAIN SERVICE OVER THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from Wednesday, the 16th instant until further notice the followwing will be the revised train service over the Matheran Steam Tramway.

	H. M.
Matheran	dep. 15-40
Neral	arr. 17-20
	H. M.
Neral	dep. 10-10
Matheran	arr. 11-45

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 14th June, 1920. 1714

SUPPLY OF FOREST UNIFORMS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of uniforms for the Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards in the Southern Circle, during the period, commencing July 1st 1920 and ending March 31st 1921.

Tenders will be received up to 12 noon of the 15th July 1920.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Copies of the terms of agreement and form of tender may be obtained on application to the Office of the undersigned at Belgaum, where also the sealed patterns, according to which the supply is to be made, can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on any day except on Sundays and Holidays.

A. G. EDIE,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Camp via Belgaum,
6th June, 1920. 1682

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

RS. 300 PRIZE.

A suitable coloured cover for the Company's Time Tables and Guide is wanted for the quarters ending 30-11-1920 and 28-2-1921, a period which covers the time during which His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales will be in India.

2. A prize of Rs. 300 is offered for the best design submitted. Competitors entering for this competition will have to agree that the decision of the Agent as to the award of the prize is final and further that all drawings submitted become the property of the East Indian Railway.

3. Any design which is utilized except the one which receives the prize, will be paid for suitably. The payment made for a design so utilized will not be less than Rupees 50 (fifty.)

4. All drawings must be sent in before the 31st July, 1920, and Artists desirous of competing should address the Undersigned.

By Order
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office.
Calcutta, 11th June, 1920. 1723

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN pursuance of a Requisition received under Section 36 (h) of the Municipal Act for calling an Urgency Meeting of the Corporation to consider the proposal of Government to utilize the Town Hall for the purposes of the New Council, a Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 21st June, 1920, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 16th June, 1920. 1795

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

1. WANTED for Boys' School, trained M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s on one year's probation. Pay Rs. 100—5—150. Apply to the HEAD MASTER, C. H. School, Benares.

2. WANTED for Girls' School, GRADUATE LADY TEACHERS. Hindu with a knowledge of Sanskrit and Hindi preferred. Pay Rs. 100 to 200 according to qualifications. Also HINDI LADY TEACHERS, trained preferred. Pay Rs. 50 or so according to qualifications. 1617

NOTICE

WANTED—An experienced PRACTICAL PIPELAYER Cast Iron and Wrought Iron pipes.

Preference will be given to one possessing knowledge of English and surveying.

Good prospects for a really capable man. Stating salary required, apply to A. C. R. E. Peshawar with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.

The applicant should be able to ride a bicycle and keep one. 1693

NOTICE.

THE NEW STEAM NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO., LD.

SHAREHOLDERS who have not paid in their allotment money yet are required to pay same immediately at the Company's Registered Office at Nawab Building, Hornby Road, otherwise steps will be taken as provided for in the Company's Articles of Association.

MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
1777

THE MALABAR TIMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of The Malabar Timber Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 90, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 29th day of June, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital as at 16th June, 1920.

To approve as altered the Agreement with the Managing Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers for the Management of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd June to the 2nd of July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAGABHAI MANIBHAI & CO.,
Managing Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers.
14th June, 1920. 1788

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it is intended by Government to close the Naska Tank described below and to dispose of its site bearing New Survey No. 1404 as Government land, notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in, or claims over the tank site or raising objections to the notified closure and sale of the same, that they should on or before the 31st July, 1920, lodge in the office of the Collector of Bombay, a statement in writing of such rights, claims or objections.

DESCRIPTION:—All that piece or parcel of land, situated at Gopi Tank Road and bounded on the North by the property of Chawa Karan Kaloth Macki Kaka, on the South by the property of Byramji Cursetji Setna, on the East partly by the property of Ratilal Manchubhai and partly by the property of Anjitina Paulina Dimello widow of D. C. Dimello and another, and on the West by Gopi Tank Road otherwise called Lady Jamsetji Road.

A plan of the above described site can be seen at the office of the Collector of Bombay, on any day during office hours.

P. V. DOMINGO,
For Collector of Bombay.
6th June, 1920. 1692

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 19, Rampart, Row, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 25th June, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1919.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
(4) To confirm the donation of Rs. 1001 towards H. E. Lady Lloyd's Women Famine Fund.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration
(6) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Abul Kassum Kermani
(7) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th June 1920 to the 5th July 1920 (both days inclusive).

By the Order of the Board.
(Sd.) HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & COMPANY,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th June, 1920.

N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid on and after the 7th July 1920 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th June 1920, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted. 1745

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED SHORTLY.

The Simna Tea & Trading Company, Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913).
Manging Agents: Messrs. P. BANNERJI & CO.
Reg. Office 64A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Capital . . . . . Rs. 5,00,000,

Divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each.

Payable Rs. 2 with application, Rs. 2 on allotment within 30 days from the date of acceptance and the balance by two-monthly instalments of Rs. 2 each according to Calls. Admission fee, Re. 1 with each application.

Strong Board of Directors including Tea experts and business men. Government. authorised auditors.

Bankers.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE BHAWANIPUR BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

The land is situated in the famous Sylhet district close to Railway station and on the stream Kalacherra. The soil is of first class quality. Rain falls about 100 inches during the year and an outturn of Tea from 12 to 14 maunds per acre may fairly be expected.

Dividend Expected Cent Per Cent, Some Indian concern such as Gurjan Jhera, Chamurchi, etc., have paid a dividend over 200 per cent., so an efficiently and economically managed concern like this can fairly expect a dividend of cent per cent.

PROGRESS OF GARDEN WORKS.—Plantation of 100 acres have been completed and another 300 acres will be completed by the end of this year. Nursery works are complete. Last years plantation is the best in the locality.

For Share applications, terms of agency and other particulars apply to ou representative Mr. P. K. Menon B. A. c/o "The Chronicle."

P.S.—Tea companies generally pay dividend after the 5th year. But this Company being a trading company as well for which a representative is now in England can reasonably expect to pay dividend before this usual period.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.

5 TONS OF COPPER SCRAP.

EARNEST MONEY to accompany each tender Rs. 100. For full particulars apply to the undersigned or refer to the "Mysore Gazette" of the 13th May, 1920.

S. G. FORBES,
CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
to the Government of Mysore.
1425

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. LAXMAN GANESH PILANKER, VISHWANATH LAXMAN PILANKER and JANARDHAN LAXMAN PILANKER, both minors by their father and guardian the said Laxman Ganesh Pilanker, Gangaram Ganesh Pilanker, Sitaram Ganesh Pilanker, Sadashiv Sitaram, Pilanker, a minor by his father and guardian Sitaram Ganesh Pilanker, Ganesh Pandurang Pilanker, Shanker Pandurang Pilanker, Damoder Pandurang Pilanker, Harischandra Pandurang Pilanker and Kashinath Pandurang Pilanker and Jagonnath Pandurang Pilanker the last two minors their brother and guardian Ganesh Pandurang Pilanker, Bombay inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being situate on the Western side of Kalbadevi Road in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 213 3/9 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 365, New No. 2235, Old Survey No. 8/1191, New Survey No. 41 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2492-1793, Street Nos. 7, 28, 30, 32 and 34 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Rajaram Tukaram and on, or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir Edulji Chinoy, on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the West by Kolbhat Lane.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground whereof of Bai Ratanbai Charity Trust are the present Fazandars together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of Kalbadevi Road, in the Oart called Kolghatwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration disrict and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 118 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by Kolbhat Lane, on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that the property of Rajaram Tukaram on or towards the East by the property belonging to the joint family and on or towards the West by the property of Krishna Appaji and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New Survey No. 39 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 2491, Street No. 6.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1920.
AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 1787

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. ISMAIL DOSSA has been declared to be the highest bidder and purchaser of the property hereunder described at an auction sale held by the Commissioner of High Court of Bombay in suit No. 2513 of 1919 on SATURDAY, the 6th day of March, 1920, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decretal Order of Reference to the Commissioner dated 12th day of September, 1919, and that all persons having any claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, maintenance, possession, or otherwise however should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 20 feet in breadth and 80 feet in length or thereabouts with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and stables standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the East side of Nishanpada Road in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 2/3159 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2911 and Street Nos. 138-142 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the said Nishanpada Road, on or towards the West by the sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property of Jaffer Mahomed Mistry and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mia Jan Subedar.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1920.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 1759

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RAHIMATBAI, widow of JOOSUB PEERMAHOMED has contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure (but since redeemed from payment of Pension and Tax to Government) together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the Gowalia Tank Road (also known as Cumballa Hill Road), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four thousand one hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 675, New No. 3531, Old Survey No. 33 and New Survey No. 7149 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2946 and Street No. 86 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Gowalia Tank Road or Cumballa Hill Road, on or towards the East by the property of Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Mehta, on or towards the South by the property of Hormusji Bomanji Jeejeebhoy and on or towards the West by a passage leading to the bungalow of Jamsetji Nusserwanji Dady and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor and her tenants.

Dated the 16th day of June, 1920.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 1788

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re:—ESTATE OF COOVERJI NOWROJI KALLIANIWALLA ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of COOVERJI NOWROJI KALLIANIWALLA, late of Ajmere Parsi Inhabitant, Abkari Contractor, deceased, are hereby required to send full particulars of their claims or demands in writing to us as the Solicitors for Messrs. Erackshaw Dhunjibhoy Pleader and Merwanji Dotiwalla the Executors of the estate and effects of the deceased abovenamed within one month from the date hereof at the undermentioned address, after which date the said Executors will if possible proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and the said Executors will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1920.

UNWALLA PHEROZSHA & PAPA,
Solicitors, for Messrs. Erackshaw Dhunjibhoy Pleader and Merwanji Dotiwalla,
48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
1807

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY'

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 501 of 1918.

PANDHARINATH DADABHOY DHUME .....Plaintiff
v/s
NIZAMUDDIN GULAMALLY and others .....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for made in the above suit and bearing the 25th day of August, 1919, the following immoveable properties will be sold in separate lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 9th day of July, 1920, at the hour of past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.—All the undivided one share right, title, and interest of Nizamuddin Gulamally the first defendant as named in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Parel Bhendi Bazar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and two and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2275 and Street Nos. 139-442, New Survey No. 3665 and bounded as follows on or towards the East by the property of His Highness the Aga Khan, on or towards the West by the said Parel Bhendi Bazar, on or towards the North by the house of Borah Kaderbhai and on or towards the South by the house of Memon Sulleman and which premises were formerly in the possession of Sakinabai and are now in the possession of the tenants of Nizamuddin Gulamally and Fidaally Gulamally.

LOT NO. II.—All the undivided one half share right title and interest of Nizamuddin Gulamally the first defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Shaikally Janjikar Street, now called Janjikar Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight and one-third square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 4 and now under Ward G No. 532 and Street No. 63, New Survey No. 1948 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Dhanji Ookarda, on or towards the West by the house of Gulabchand Bhimji, on or towards the North by the said Janjikar Street and on or towards the South by the house of Dhanji Ookarda and which premises were formerly in the possession of Sakinabai and are now in the possession of the tenants of Nizamuddin Gulamally and Fidaally Gulamally.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 18 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1920.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner. 1349

SABARKANTHA
MEANS
THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR
BOARDING
Only for High Caste Hindus.
Trial solicited.
Behind Mumbadevi Post
BOMBAY 2.

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO.,
Goldsmiths and Jewellers,
549-53, Shaik Memon St., Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Sonachandi."
Tele. No. 949.
Value of gold refunded always on market rate on return of article bought from us

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on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES LD. ATTRACTIONS
THE
EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
For the First Time in India :
MARION DAVIES
in the play based on the
WORLD FAMOUS SUCCESS
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK"
London's Newest Cinema Novelty
"AROUND THE TOWN"
The famous American Cowboy Comedian.
TOM MIX
In a Thundering, Galloping and Whirlwind Comedy
"Fireworks on a Ranch"
MARVELLOUS DARE-DEVIL STUNTS.
The Funniest Cowboy Comic ever seen.

THE EMPRESS
Direction—Madan's Theatres, Ld.,
Managing Agents—J. F. Madan & Co.
A STARTLING
ANNOUNCEMENT.
TWO SUPER SERIALS!!
in one Programme,
In addition to the showing of the
VITAGRAPH SERIAL MELODRAMA :
"A Fight for Millions"
William Duncan.
EDITH JOHNSON & JOE RYAN.
6th & 7th Episodes
which is the Sensational
TALK OF BOMBAY.
From this week we commence another
VITAGRAPH MASTERPIECE !
"The Scarlet Runner."
To-day at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE 1,200 HORSE POWER
MOTOR SERIAL.
"The Scarlet Runner"
A GREATER VITAGRAPH SUPER SERIAL
SPEED—ROMANCE
—POWER—MYSTERY.
Each Thrilling Episode a complete story
In addition
"The Fatal Taxi Cab"
Something New in the Laughter Line.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE AT
3 & 4-30 P. M.

PLEASE REMEMBER!
To-day—Friday—is the concluding day of the Week, and you have just one more chance to see the intensely heart-appealing Screen interpretation of the World-renowned Opera
"HEARTSEASE"
(5 Reels—6,000 feet)
It is a Goldwyn Master film of absorbing heart-interest—a Charming Story of the Magic of MUSIC and the Magic of LOVE.
With the handsome
TOM MOORE
and the winsome
"HELEN CHANDWICK"
in the leading Roles.
"HEARTSEASE"
leaves on your Mind a profound and permanent impression that is not rased out with the passage of time.
Messrs K. D. and Brothers confidently invite their Patrons to see this exquisite gem of Film Poetry, at the
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)
Time and Prices as usual.
A Comedy in the Programme.
Two Special Prize Shows to-day at 3-30, and 5-30, p.m. (S.T.)
Please Note :—Our luxurious Cinema Mahal is thoroughly equipped for the Monsoon. You can drive straight away up to the Booking Offices and we guarantee you will not get a drop of rain even if it pours in cats and dogs.
Keep ready for To-morrow Saturday
The Fascinating Society Drama
"The Thirteenth Chair"
is on the next Week's Bill.
"The Thirteenth Chair" will be presented by
MESSRS K. D. & BROTHERS
who own the exclusive right for this Film for the Indian Empire.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
Home of Celebrities
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST NIGHT OF THE
popular picture bill
"BLUE EYED MARY"
Stirring story of girl who almost goes to jail to reconcile her father and wealthy grandmother.
ALSO A FINE COMIC.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT !!
Prices : Re. 1-8 ; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)
NOTE.
Special Trams.
CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus
CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

THE EMPIRE
Daily at 4-30 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE AT
4-30 P. M.
A "FIRST NATIONAL" attraction that the whole family can see with pleasure and remember with profit.
"ALIMONY"
In Six Reels
The Story of An Unwanted Wife
JOSEPHINE WHITTELL
As the Divorcee Adventuress
Lois Wilson
As the True Wife
Howard Fisher
As the Lover-Husband
The bait that makes a woman a wolf risking the trap of matrimony to obtain
Or a tie that sears and burns in the soul of the unwanted wife.
Matrimony and an easy life
The Latest hit of the Cinema world
"Pathes Pictorial"
A New and Delightfull Series

To-Day
and during the week
THE THIRD INSTALMENT.
of Brothers' big Vitagraph Serial
Smashing Barriers
Featuring the Star of Stars
William Duncan!
It is brimful of thrills and startling action from beginning to the end.
See it daily at
CINEMA MAJESTIC,
Girgaum.
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Extra Matinees on Saturday, Sunday, Thursday and Friday at 3-30.

Under the kind Patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sawai Tukojirao Holkar Sarkar of Indore
Yeshwant Sangit Mandali
Will perform their performance at
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
on
Friday 18th June 1920 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
NEW HINDI DRAMA
Sangit] Ahilyodhar [Acts 3
Sunday 20th June 1920 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] Saubhadra [Acts 5
Tickets can be had at Mandali's Residence in Nanashankarshet's Temple, Tardeo Road.
G. G. BODAS,
Director and General Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre

REYNOLDS DENNISTON
By Arrangement with Madan's Theatres, Ltd.
A New Attraction
To-morrow, Saturday 19th June
Reynolds Denniston, Ltd.
Have the honour to present for the first time in Bangalore.
DENNISTON PLAYERS.

The Denniston Players.
In a repertoire of the latest and most successful Farces, Comedies, and Dramas. Some paper excerpts :—
China Press," Shanghai.
"The Denniston Players have no need to fear their Shanghai Season. I have seldom seen a finer Company. Reynolds Denniston has brought out a first class Company, and he knows the game so well that he will see that the audiences get the best."
Tientsin Evening News.
"It is with reluctance and best wishes that Tientsin passes this charming and very capable company of actors on to Peking and Hankow. The Denniston Players have set a standard in the Far East that will be extremely hard to beat. The audience and Press join in congratulating the Players in their excellent entertainments, and to wish them all success during the remainder of their tour. We all look forward to their return."
Honolulu Star Bulletin:—"A smashing triumph was won by the Denniston Players in "Up in Mabel's Room' the frolicsome, shimmy shaking bedroom Farce."
Comparisons are always invidious, and shall not be made here, but it is only to express the opinion that Denniston has the best company to appear here within the experience of the writer. There were no weak spots in the cast. A finished performance was given by each actor and actress, from those who played the leads to those who had the character bits. The Denniston Players will smash some theatrical records in Honolulu during the season here.
An Editorial Published by the Honolulu Advertiser.
"It isn't often that the Advertiser feels called upon to comment editorially upon a theatrical company. But in return for the pleasure it has given the community, and which this paper has shared, to witness the excellent performances given by the company brought to Honolulu by Reynolds Denniston, it is no more than right that The Advertiser should express the appreciation that has been so generally voiced by the people etc., etc."
The Week's Programme.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY June 19th and 20th at 9-30 Matinee at 5-30 p.m.	The First Time in Bombay "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM" A Farce in 3 Acts.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY June 21st and 22nd at 9-30 p.m.	The First Time in Bombay "THE THIRD DEGREE" The Great Police Drama.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY June. 23rd and 24th at 9-30 p.m.	The First Time in Bombay "CLOTHES and THE GIRL" A New and Original Comedy.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY June 25th and 26th at 9-30 p.m.	The First Time in Bombay "THE GIRL FROM RECTOR'S"

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.
"A Damsel in Distress"
STARRING
JUNE CAPRICL & CREIGTON HALE,
The two most Charming Cine' Stars.
The most delightful Comedy ever shown in Bombay.
PATHE MASTER PIECE
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Total Rain fall up to 8 a. m. of 17th June.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 11th June. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 01	6 93	2·33	14·48
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 00	7 35	2·43	15·21
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital) ..	0 02	7 96	2·12	15·63
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 04	8 08	2·27	16·09
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill)				

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 17.
Monsoon has entered deeply into the United Provinces and the western Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in th Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, west coast of the peninsula and local in Upper Burma, east United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Bihar, west United Provinces, east Punjab, east Rajputana, west Central Provinces and Mysore. The principal amounts :—Port Blair, Tavoy, Moulmein two inches, Diamond Island, Tourgoo one, Akyab one and a half, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar one, Dhubri seven, Cherrapunji ten, Meerut three quarters, Mukteswar three, Delhi a quarter, Jaipur, Saugor a half, Karwar four, Marmagoa, Trivandrum one and half, Mangalore six, Calicut one, Bijapur two.
Forecast :—Extension of rain into Bihar and Orissa.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 16th June 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans. ..	29.691	Inches
Temperature of Air	84.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.8	,,
Dew Point	78.1	,,
Relative humanity of Air	0.810	,,
Exteut of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	5.8	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	89.1	,,
minimum do.	81.5	,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WSW.	
Movement of Wind	222	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches.
Total fall during month	6.93	,,
Do. do. year	8.25	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th	0.00	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	in. m.	ft. in.
Fri	18	m 0 45	30 8	18	m 5 57	13 7
					6 50a	17 0
Sat.	19	m 0 45	28 1	19	m 6 46	14 1
		1 29a	30 6		7 99a	16 11
Sun.	20	m 1 35	27 10	20	m 7 35	15 0
		m 2 12	29 10		8 31a	17 0
Mom	21	m 2 26	27 2	21	8 24	16 4
		2 56a	28 11		8 26a	17 4
Tues.	22	m 3 23	26 5	22	m 9 14	17 8
		3 42a	27 9		10 25a	17 9
Wed.	23	m 4 25	25 7	23	m 10 9	19 2
		4 34a	26 8		11 27a	17 11
Thur.	24	m 0 0	30 5	24	m 5 8	13 7
		11 35a	28 1		6 4a	17 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks :—

June	Sunset.	Sunrise.
,, 18 (Friday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 18m.
,, 19 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 18m.
,, 20 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 18m.
,, 21 (Monday	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 18m.
,, 22 (Tuesday	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m.
,, 23 (Wednesday	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 17m.
,, 24 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 17m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 17th June, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.30in. of rain. The sky is generally clear. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Both day and night temperatures are below normal at Hissar and Delhi, the maximum at the latter station being 22 deg. below the average.
The United Provinces.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Mainpuri and in excess at Jhansi. Day temperature is below normal at Agra and above it at Cawnpore and Allahabad; night temperature is below the average in the west of the division.
Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.46 in. of rain. The sky is clear in upper Sind and north Rajputana, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the west of Rajputana. Temperature is nearly normal in Sind. Both day and night temperatures are considerably below the average in Rajputana.
Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Deesa. Day temperature is below normal in Gujarat. Information is incomplete from Kathiawar.
The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.62in. of rain. The sky is moderately clouded in the north and is clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Saugor and is in defect in the southern half of the division. Mean temperature is below normal at Saugor; both day and night temperatures are generally above the average at the remaining stations.
The Konkan.—Rain has fallen generally in the south and locally in the north; Karwar reports 4.15in., Mormugao 1.48in., and Ratnagiri 0.28in. The sky is moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature is slightly below the average in the south.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur has had 2.18in. of rain and Belgaum reports a light fall. The sky is heavily clouded at Belgaum and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and in Hyderabad. Day temperature is above the average at Ahmednagar and in Hyderabad; night temperature is nearly normal.
General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast and in the south Bombay Deccan and local in east Hyderabad and the southeast Punjab. A few falls have occurred in east Rajputana and the north of the Central Provinces. The falls have been heavy at Mangalore, Karwar and Bijapur, which report 5.50in., 4.15in, and 2.18in. respectively. Temperature is below normal in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the southeast Punjab, the United Provinces and Gujarat. The sea is rough between Managlore and Mormugao.
Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend into the north Konkan and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls are possible in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces.
India Telegraphic Summary for the 16th June 1920.
The disturbed conditions left by the recent storm have caused some heavy rain in Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Rajputana and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Central India West, and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the west of the United Provinces, the east Punjab, Kashmir, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras.
Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are :—Victoria Point, Tavoy two inches; Moulmein one and a half; Diamond Island, Akyab one; Kyaukpyu, Dhubri, four; Cherrapuji five; Narayanganj, Barisal, Mymensingh, Bogra two; Darjiling one and a half; Udaipur one and a half; Cocanda one; Vizagapatam one and a half.
Temperature is low in Rajputana but high in the east of the United Provinces and of the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 18th JUNE 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	88.2	82.2	81	..	0	0
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	10.45	85.1	54	..	0	—0.07
Muskat	10.79	83.9	41	..	0	—0.14
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	10.67	83.7	57	..	1.15	+0.87
Rawalpindi ..	10.52	73.2	38	..	0.29	—0.35
Lahore	10.90	78.5	52	0.04	0.01	—0.39
Hissar	10.00	78.1	54	..	0.04	—0.63
Ambala	10.86	79.0	42	0.30	0	—0.92
Delhi	8.10	71.7	68	0.04	1.63	+0.84
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	89.9	76.8	63	..	0.76	+0.26
Mainpuri	101.8	77.4	51	..	0.19	—0.26
Jhansi	98.7	75.4	77	..	0.30	—0.68
Cawnpore ..	105.6	80.3	63	..	0	—0.94
Allahabad ..	108.9	85.8	60	..	0.07	—0.72
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad ..	113.1	88.8	54	..	1.00	+0.95
Karachi	91.2	84.4	86	..	0	—0.15
Ajmer	87.8	72.4	64	..	3.46	+2.80
Jaipur	82.4	70.1	68	0.46	6.21	+5.48
Kotah	90.2	74.2	61	..	0.47	—0.47
Mount Abu ..	77.8	67.4	95	..	0.97	+5.98
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	..	..	..	..	9.72	+8.37
Bhavnagar Para.	95.5	79.2	77	..	..	..
Surat	88.2	79.9	85	..	8.63	+6.22
Ahmedabad ..	93.1	78.2	84	..	3.60	+1.85
Deesa	90.7	78.0	85	0.01	3.59	+3.19
Neemuch	93.3	70.0	76	..	1.32	+0.45
Indore	93.9	75.6	70	..	0.32	—2.32
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	99.0	80.9	61	..	0.18	—1.74
Saugor	94.2	71.2	94	0.62	1.62	+0.25
Hoshangabad ..	98.1	80.4	78	..	0.02	—1.90
Khandwa	101.0	78.3	59	..	0.02	—2.17
Akola	103.2	79.8	56	..	0	—2.55
Amraotl	104.8	81.3	51	..	0	—3.25
Nagpur	103.6	84.9	50	..	0	—4.05
Chanda	105.1	84.0	45	..	0.45	—2.91
Raipur	105.5	85.1	39	..	0	—2.83
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.1	81.5	81	..	6.93	—1.53
Ratnagiri ..	83.3	70.5	81	0.28	12.44	—4.96
Marmugoa ..	82.8	76.1	85	1.43	17.83	—9.67
Karwar	79.5	74.5	95	4.15	19.49	—3.98
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	92.1	76.2	53	..	0.24	—2.70
Ahmednagar ..	95.7	69.5	61	..	1.75	—1.80
Poona	87.0	72.4	74	..	4.21	+1.30
Sholapur	94.4	73.1	63	..	0.48	—2.67
Bijapur	94.4	72.5	84	2.18	2.79	+0.22
Belgaum	81.8	68.8	88	0.10	4.98	+0.41
Aurangabad ..	98.5	72.6	62	..	0.13	—3.10
Nizamabad (Indr).	101.7	78.2	57	0.33	1.30	—1.40
Hyderabad ..	98.3	77.8	63	..	2.79	—2.79
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore ..	82.6	73.8	86	5.50	30.09	+6.95
Calicut	82.2	78.7	97	0.99	24.72	+3.71
Cochin	84.7	73.1	84	0.27	26.67	+9.64
Colombo	84.1	78.4	82	0.08	8.40	+2.49
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	100.5	83.7	60	..	0.13	—2.47
Bellary	97.5	77.5	59	..	0.23	—1.05
Cuddapah ..	102.0	82.3	70	..	2.12	+0.47
Madras	103.1	84.5	48	..	0.06	—1.06
Bangalore ..	86.6	66.5	78	..	1.57	—0.63
Coimbatore ..	89.7	71.0	63	..	0.62	—6.45
Trichinopoly ..	100.1	79.3	54	..	0.38	—0.46
Negapatam ..	99.7	80.9	76	..	0	—0.63

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—
The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 60 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 17th June, 1920 was 29.680 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased as decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .120 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the Stream at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make the correcting given.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is the statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay [illegible] for the week ending 5
Bombay City 8; T
District 2; Kolaba
trict 4; Karachi
Kaamari 1; Kolh
Country States
Total 45.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 15th.

	Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool	3,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	10
,, ,, Imports	...
Mid. American Spot	23.56
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	70.60
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. 37.75 / May 34.55 / July 32.70
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 37.75 / Oct. 33.47

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 15th.

Months.	To-day's price
June	25.04—55
July	24.74—55
Aug.	24.28—54
Sept.	23.74—53
Oct.	23.34—60
Nov.	22.74—70
Dec.	22.30—50
Jan.	21.94—55
Feb.	21.63—55
March	21.32—54
April	21.10—54
May	20.88—54

Tone :—Easy.
Manchester Market :—Easier.

Liverpool, June 15th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	24.98+24
Oct.	23.61+27
Jan.	22.28+31
Mar.	21.64+31

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 15th.

M.G. Bengal Good	10.75
,, ,, Fully Good	11.50
,, ,, Fine	12.00
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	16.75
,, ,, Fully Good	17.75
,, ,, Fine	18.35
,, Broach Good M.G.	20.35
,, ,, ,,	20.85
,, Broach Good	11.35
,, ,, Fully Good	10.57
,, ,, Fine	11.32
,, ,, ,,	11.82

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	3,000
,, ,, to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York July	37.85— 5
,, ,, Oct.	34.90+ 3
,, ,, Jan.	33.05— 2
Spot Cotton at New York	39.50 Unchgd.
,, ,, Orleans	40.75— 5
Futures at New Orleans July	37.90—10
,, ,, Oct.	34.74+ 3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15½
Demand Bills	3.94.25
Silver Commercial Bars	82

New York, June 16th.

Futures at New York July	37.60—35
,, ,, Oct.	34.58—32
,, ,, Jan.	32.55—59

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 15th.

Bank 3%	59 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	44
,, 3 months hence	44 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver :—Closed quickly. Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank 3 m/s.	6 11/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s.	7
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 5/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	104/6
Interest day to day loans	4 3/8
,, 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	1/11½
Canada 54%	47 1/8
Rupee Paper 3s.%	54
Indian Stock—5% Sterling Loans	57 1/2
Government Securities 3 %	50
Ex. On London at Paris, Francs	51.55

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	75
Hookong Bank	113 1/2
National Bank	50 1/2

WAR LOAN.

London, June 15th.

Founding Loan 4%	£70
Victory Loan 4%	£77 1/4
5% Now	£84 7/8

MISLENEOUS MARKETS.

London June 15th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£39
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Quoted	£33
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship June-July Weak-Close Flat	39½
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-July Paid	38½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-July Sellers	12½
Tons Rapeseed.—May-June Sellers	£38

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£102
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£96½
Copper Brazers	£107
Yellow Metals	18½
Hard Spelter	57
Corrugated Sheets	£88½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	95
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	96/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	97

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August Sellers	2/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Value	2/9½

Tone :—Steady.

MESSRS SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO'S. CIRCULAR.

Messrs Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular dated 20th May, state :—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £111,994,160, a slight increase of £1,915 as compared with that of last week.

A moderate quantity of gold came into the market this week and was taken for South Africa and India, excepting a small amount for the trade.

New York reports the arrival of $50,000 in gold from Colombia.

SILVER.

There has been a fair amount of business during the week and movements in the price [illegible] erratic. Some speculative buying [illegible] instant was responsible for [illegible] the cash price, the difference [illegible] and forward quotations [illegible]/8d. This has since narrowed [illegible] latter part of the week [illegible] less plentiful. [illegible] from New York we [illegible] S. Mint has received the necessary instructions to purchase silver offered at $1 the fine ounce. The amount the U. S. Mint will have to purchase under their regulations will be limited, as they will require strict proof as to the American origin of all silver tendered. A Mint Certificate will have to be sworn to by the vendor, mine owner and reducer, indicating the situation of the mine and reduction works and stating that no part of the relative parcel was mined, or at any time treated by any reduction works or refineries, outside the United States. It is thought that the stringency of these requirements will render unavailable silver already smelted, owing to the difficulty there would be in tracing its source. We are given to understand that the regulations outlined are not satisfactory to U. S. smelters, who consider them to be both stringent and cumbersome, declaring that before they will be in a position to comply with the terms in question it will be necessary to reorganize their plan of working, which will, of course, take time.

It would seem from the foregoing that the effect of the Pittman Act being put into operation is unlikely to be felt, for some time at least, in the market here, especially if supplies from the Continent continue to come forward to the same extent as they have been recently.

We have received the following information from a mining engineer in the Dutch East Indies. The figures are much in excess of those given in official reports, which indicated 400,000 ounces a year in 1917 and 1918, and much smaller figures in some of the previous years :—"The production of silver in the Dutch East Indies from argentiferous gold ores—is still small and in normal times did not exceed about 46,000 kilogrammes (1,478,960 oz.) per annum. A material increase is unlikely, unless private capital comes forward to work the argentiferous lead ore and zinc ore deposits in the residency of Sumatra's West Coast. The lead ores carry from 25 to 80 oz. of silver. About 95 per cent. of the production of silver comes from West Sumatra, the remainder from North Celebes. An additional production of say 25,000 kilos (803,750 oz.) is expected in 1923, when a Government gold mine on the West Coast of Sumatra will start milling argentiferous gold ore."

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation April 22 17,303; April 30 17,074; May 7 16,950.

Silver coin and bullion in India April 22, 3,902; April 30 3,937 May 7, 3,920.

Silver coin and bullion out of India nil.

Gold coin and bullion in India April 22, 4,614; April 30, 4,538; May 7 4,357.

Gold coin and bullion out of India April 22, 94; April 30, 95; May 7, 149.

Securities (Indian Government) April 22, 1,959; April 30, 2,377; May 7, 2,377.

Securities (British Government) April 22, 6,727; April 30, 6,127; May 7, 6,127.

The coinage during the week ending the 7th instant amounted to 27 lacs of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 15th instant consisted of about 40,330,000 ounces in sycee, 31,400,000 dollars, and 60 lacs of silver bars and U. S. dollars, as compared with about 41,400,000 ounces in sycee, 50,000,000 dollars, and 46 lacs of silver bars and U. S. dollars on the 8th instant.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 5s. 11d. the tael.

Quotations :—

May 14 58.1/8d. cash 57.3/4d. 2 mos. Bar silver p. oz. std.

May 15 58d. cash 57.5/8d. 2 mos. Bar silver p. oz. std.

May 17 58.1/2d. cash 57.5/8d. 2 mos. Bar silver p. oz. std.

May 18 58.3/8d. cash 57.7/8d. 2 mos. Bar silver p. oz. std.

May 19 58.1/4d. cash 58.1/8d. 2 mos. Bar silver p. oz. std.

May 20 58.1/4d. cash 58d. 2 mos. Bar silver p. oz. 2 mos.

Average 58.2/50d. cash 57.833d. 2 mos. Bar silver p. oz. std.

Quotations :—Gold p. oz. fine May 14, 108s.; May 17, 108s. /1d.; May 18, 108s. /3d.; May 19, 108s. /8d.; May 20, 108s.; Average 108s./2.4d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 1/2d. and 3/8d. below those fixed a week ago.

BULLION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Mr. Srinivas R. Wagel's circular dated New York, May 11, states :—

The silver market was completely demoralized by the continued and heavy decline in prices. The chief cause is reported to be the decline in the Indian exchange, due to the serious financial and political situation in India. To a certain extent, it is also due to the manipulation of certain interests. The artificial support given to sterling has also had an unfavourable influence on silver. The limited demand, and the arrivals from the Continent of even small quantities of the metal have caused a decline of 3d. in London. The New York market has followed London. The local demand continues to be light. It is the general opinion that the drop is not justified, and we may have a reaction at an early date.

The China markets are very dull, owing to the slackness of the export trade; but they have fared better than London, New York and Bombay. The stock in Shanghai remains unchanged. The Shanghai rate was in the neighbourhood of 119, and Hongkong closed at about 83.

The Indian rates declined to 2/0-5/8, although at the close the market is reported to be dull but steady. The Government has withdrawn the offer of reverse councils in London. Rupees are being melted heavily for local use.

The exports and imports of silver of the United States for the period, January 1 to April 20, were to the values of dollars 64,910,849 and dollars 37,176,599 respectively.

Quotations of silver during the week were as under :—

	London Oz. Std.	New York Market About.
May 4th	64 3/8d.	110c.
May 5th	63 1/2d.	108c.
May 6th	62 1/2d.	106 1/4c.
May 7th	60d.	102 3/4c.
May 8th	61 5/8d.	105c.
May 10th	61 1/2d.	104 1/2c.

Quotations of Eastern exchanges were as under :—

Cables	Opening	Closing
Shanghai Taels	1.22	1.19
Hongkong Taels	.90	.83
Tientsin Taels	1.29	1.26
Canton Dollars	.92	.86
Indian Rupees	.45	.42
Straits Dollars	.46	.45
Manila Pesos	.49 1/4	.49
Dutch Indain Guilders	.37 1/2	.37½
Japanese Yen	.51	.51

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

The exchange market was fairly active this week, and practically all rates showed improvement. The only dull market was sterlings, which, after moving up to 3.87½, receded at the close; the fluctuations, however, were very narrow.

Both Franc and Lires showed material improvement, and are likely to maintain strength, although it will take some time yet before the situation is clarified.

Marks were a firm market, and are likely to be steady. Austrian Kronen showed a little or no change.

Of the neutral exchanges, Swiss Francs and Guilders were practically unchanged, the Scandinavian steady and Pesetas weak.

The South American rates were steady, and inclined to ease off.

The opening and closing quotations of the week are as follows :—

Cables	Opening	Closing
Sterlings	3.84 1/2	3.87½
Francs	16.63	15.77
Belgian Francs	15.50	14.90
Marks	1.83	1.95
Austrian Kronen	.51	.51
Lires	21.75	20.25
Guilders	.36 3/8	.36½
Swiss Francs	5.62	5.70
Greek Exchange	8.71	8.72
Copenhagen	17.15	17.00
Stockholm	21.35	21.20
Christiania	19.30	19.00
Pesetas	16.97	16.92
Czecho-Slovakian	1.60	1.59
Roumanian	1.64	1.61
Polish	.55	.55
Finnish	5.40	5.40
Buenos Aires	42.70	42.65
Rio de Janeiro	26.50	26.50
Chili	21.00	20.25
Canadian	9¼ p.c. dis.	9¼ p.c. dis.

GOLD.

The money market was fairly steady last week, and the Call rate stood round about 7 per cent. The future, however, is still uncertain.

There was no gold movement of importance during the period. Owing to the decline in the Argentine rates, there is likely to be no more export of gold to Argentina.

The country's money supply on May 1 was dol 5, 991,207,441 as against dol5,863,288,091, on May 1, 1919.

Exports of gold from the United States from January 1 to April 20 totalled dol168,789,546; imports during the same period totalled dol 78,492,229.

The Federal Reserve position during the week shows increases in gold and notes, thus :

Gold	dol1,941,580,000.
Bills Discounted	dol2,914,456,000
Notes	dol3,092,344,000.

The gold reserve and notes of the principal European banks are as under :—

Bank of England Notes	£111,115,000
Bank of England Gold	£112,520,117
British Currency—Notes	£340,028,800
British Currency—Gold	£ 28,500,000
Bank of France—Notes	38,416,149,866franc
Bank of France—Gold	5,586,566,125 francs
Bank of Germany—Notes	46,228,213,000 marks
Bank of Germany—Gold	1,091,690,000 marks

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF PARSEE YOUTH

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is indeed a sad reflection on the Police Force that in a city like Bombay, and at a time when the streets are far from deserted, a dastardly outrage should be perpetrated by some Badmashes on a young Parsee gentleman returning home with cash in his motor car. Though nothing more is known about the fate of this young victim than that he has been spirited away, worse fears are entertained. The people were shocked to hear the sad tale which gained currency long before the report of his mysterious disappearance appeared in the papers. "What has the Police "been doing?" has been the one question that escaped the lips of all those that had the misfortune to hear the sad news. The Bombay C.I.D. is very smart in getting news of the arrival and departure of the patriots, but they cannot discover beforehand the move of the perpetrators of such a dastardly outrage, as has been reported today, nor can they stop its recurrence. With a vigilant Police force such outrages would be a scarcity.—Yours, etc.,

VIJAYASHAM.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MOSLEM STUDENTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Would you be good enough to kindly publish the undermentioned letter in a prominent column of your esteemed paper and oblige :—

Ten scholarships of Rs. 50 p.m. each for three years were announced to be given to Indian Mohamedan graduates or under graduates for studies in Sugar Industry in Java and applications were invited for same. Last date of application was 30th April last. Many graduates of art and science as well as undergraduates have applied me for these scholarships and their applications are under consideration.

When I returned from Java and landed at Calcutta in the first half of May last many applicants personally visited me in this connection. At that time the idea was to call up all candidates at Cawnpore and send them to some Indian Sugar Mills for six weeks or two months for testing their general fitness and then to select 10 students out of them. And this was required to be finished before the 10th of July 1920, so that unselected students could return in in time to resume their college studies. It was also arranged that Mr Mohammad Khliluddin, the Sugar Factory Engineer, would supervise the preliminary test and help in the selection of right students. But I regret we have so far not been able to arrange it firstly on account of the illness of Mohammad Khaliluddin who is at Lucknow and with whom I could not further discuss about the matter and secondly on account of the fasting month of Ramzan. But since I had been considering over the plan which I have changed a little and so the idea of preliminary test has for the present been set aside.

The applicants are informed that the course of Sugar industry in Java covers a period of three years. Five months of each year are devoted to theoretical and remaining seven months to practical work. The term of theoretical studies commences from November and expires by the end of March. The school fees for five months will amount to florins or guilders 1000 (one thousand) (A florin or a guilder is a Dutch currency and its value varies from As. 15 to Re 1/4/0. For the remaining seven months, i.e., from April to October the students are distributed in the sugar mills for practical work and during these seven months each student gets some honorarium, per month which will not fall short of at least maintaining himself during the period. For a decent living of a student the expense will average from F. (guilders) 70 to f. 75 per month. Roughly calculating yearly expenses including school fees will come to f. 17000 deducting their 7 months' honorarium which will in aggregate be about f. 400 to f. 500, or even more, the student's will require at least f. 1200 to f. 13000 per annum. This is of course rough and irresponsible calculation.

Now with the aforesaid scholarship of Rs. 50 p.m., a student cannot proceed in the task unless he can anord to pay himself for re unless expenses or until he succeeds in getting supplementary help from some adventitious source which if a student fails to secure in proper time these scholarships will not be taken advantage of. In order therefore to see earliest fulfilment of the object of donors and to enable the student to nearly meet their expenses without much foreign aid and to proceed in their aim without wasting more time over it, I have been thinking of reducing the numbers of students and proportionately increase the sum of scholarships. The idea is to select 5 students (who will mostly be graduates) instead of ten and to give them each f. 100 per month instead of Rs. 50. The names of selected students will be announced towards the end of June and copies of Prospectus (as translated from Dutch) will be sent to them. The course is for three years after completing which a successful student will get a diploma of an engineer or a chemist or of both. A selected student will have to furnish a security that in course of studies if he takes himself to any other line without completing the course he will have to refund the amount received by him as scholarship.

In Java the lectures are as a rule delivered in Dutch language though the professors know English also. Soon after the selection therefore the students should commence studying the Dutch language suitable time for their departure would be end of August orearly September. The selected students will be given frte passage to Sourabaya (in Java) where the school situates. Soon after the selection they should apply for a passport.

In America there is a facility that lectures are delivered into English but in Java there is an advantage of factory work side by side with theoretical lectures.

However should any student prefer to go to America for studies in the same line and declare his intention to that effect to the undersigned within a fortnight after his selection, his proposal will be considered. In that case the student will not get any passage money but he will only get a scholarship of Rs. 100 per month.—Yours, etc.

ISMAIL H. M ABRAHANI.

Junagadh, June 13.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, June 17.*)

Major L. E. Lang, is appointed to do duty temporarily as Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, in addition to his present duties, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. A. Beyts, O.B.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Acharatlal C. Shah is appointed to act as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Mr. P. C. Govinden proceeding on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. G. S. Hegde, Mamlatdar of the Hangal Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Dharwar, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in supersession of previous orders :—Rao Bahadur Bhimji Balaji Gudi to act as Superintendent of Police, Surat, pending further orders.

Mr. P. O'Brien, on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, vice Mr. P. A. Kelly, proceeding on leave.

Mr. D. M. Deshpande, Acting Mahalkari of Dhond and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Poona, is appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and, under section 37 of the said Code, is invested with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified in the fourth Schedule to the said Code :—Power to make order as to first offenders, section 562.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, O.B.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, is appointed to be Collector of the Panch Mahals, vice Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Jekisandas Vrijbhukandas Mehta, is appointed to act temporarily as Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana, during the absence of Saiyid F.A.El Edrus on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. Shiv Narayan, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, is appointed to act as Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering, with effect from the 10th June 1920, vice Dr. H. N. Allen proceeded on furlough.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on the staff of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay :—

Mr. Dorab Dinshah Kanga to be Assistant Professor of Chemistry; Mr. Narayan Ganesh Mohile to be Assistant Professor of Physics.

Mr. Dinshah Fardunji Mulla, LL.B., Advocate, is re-appointed to be President of the Tribunal of Appeal for a further period of one year with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of office.

Dr. R. M. Fozdar, L.M. & S., is to act as Civil Surgeon, Kaira, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon D. J. Asana, L.M. & S.

The services of Mr. H. J. Goodwin, temporary Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department, with effect from the date of his relief for employment under Mr. T. S. Pipe, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer on Special Duty in connection with the improvement of communications in the forests of the Kanara District.

On return from leave Mr. N. N. Farrell, A.C.G.I., Assistant Executive Engineer, is posted to the Deccan Irrigation Division.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

During the week there was general rain throughout the Presidency proper and parts of Sind. The rainfall was sufficient for kharif sowing except in parts of East Deccan where it was deficient. Sowing is generally in full swing. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition. Prices of food-grains were generally steady. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows :—

Percentage below normal :—Sind 52 to 66; Gujarat 13 to 83; Konkan 42 to 47; Deccan 33 to 62; Karnatak 42 to 68.

MADRAS TOWN PLANNING BILL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 16.

The Madras Town Planning Bill, as amended by the Select Committee together with the Select Committee's report, is published in the current issue of the "Port St. George Gazette." There are notes of dissent by Rao Bahadur Nubermal Chetty and Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 16.

A movement is on foot to start a Northern India (Punjab and United Provinces) Sanitary Inspectors' Association. The objects of the Association will be to attend to certain present-day sanitary requirements and to try for getting the status of sanitary inspectors raised. It is also intended to issue a monthly journal with a view to advise and educate the public in the matter of sanitation and hygiene.

BURMA OIL SHARES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 16.

The Burmah Oil shares were dealt in today at Rs. 100, the last figure before the declaration of dividend and bonus being Rs. 165.

Mr. R. M. Joshi, LL.B., B.Sc. (Econ.) (London) is appointed to be Lecturer on Administration, Indian Economics, etc., at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, with effect from the 20th June 1920.

Bombay Perfumery Mart, Ltd.

NOW IN STOCK

Monna-Vanna, Guerlain Houbigant, Roger Gallet and all other English Maker's

FERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Upcountry by V. P. P.

319, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SURAT NOTES.

MAGNIFICENT CHARITY OF 40 LAKHS

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, June 16.

The public of Surat are glad to learn that the Senate of the Bombay University have resolved to affiliate the Sarvajanik College, Surat, as a First Grade Arts College from June 20th. It will for the present conduct Honours classes in Sanskrit and History and Economics and will teach pass course in English, Persian, Mathematics and Philosophy. The college classes will now be held in the new building, which is nearing completion. It is also good news to learn that H. E. the Governor of Bombay has accepted the invitation of the Society to perform the opening ceremony of the new college building, which is likely to come off in the beginning of July next.

Arrangements are being made for the approaching census which will take place in March next. Mr. Rangildas Girdharlal Mehta, the Chief Officer, has been appointed by the Municipality as the Census Officer for the Surat Municipal District.

A curious incident of ex-communication has recently occurred in the Dasa Porwad Bania community of Surat. Mr. Maganlal Tribhovandas who had got his daughter betrothed to the son of one Mr. Rangildas Mathuradas, applied to the caste-punch to allow him to cancel the contract, on grounds of physical unfitness of the boy. In reply the caste-punch decided not to allow him to do so, as it was not convinced that the boy was physically unfit. In spite of this order the father of the girl broke the contract and got his daughter married to the son of one Mr. Purshotamdas Kapadia. The caste-punch looked upon this as a serious offence and ex-communicated the families of Mr. Maganlal Tribhovandas and Mr. Purshotamdas Kapadia. The anomaly of the whole situation is that the Bombay punch which contains a large portion of the educated men of the said community, have hushed up the whole affair by inflicting a nominal fine on the parties concerned.

Sheth Haji Gulam Mohomed Ajam, a native of Rander and one of the flourishing merchants of Bombay, is reported to have set apart a magnificent sum of Rs. forty lakhs to be spent in charitable works in memory of his mother. It is not decided how the sum is to be utilised. However a suggestion is made to establish a school and a hostel in Rander for imparting education to Mohomedan students.

Messrs. Gulabchand Devchand Jhaveri, Jivanbhai Bhagubhai and Amratlal Hinglokvala are reported to have expressed their intention of standing as candidates for the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of the city of Surat. Mr. Dolatrai Naranji Desai, the President of the Home Rule League of Jalalpore, proposes to stand as candidate on behalf of the farmers of the Surat District.

Last week witnessed a terrible rain-storm which has done considerable damage. Some of the houses have collapsed, some have been raised to the ground, while a few others have been unroofed. A number of trees in public parts and other places have been uprooted. It marked the commencement of monsoon in Surat. It began to rain on Thursday night and continued pouring in at intervals till Sunday. The total rain fall registered up to yesterday comes to about 8 inches. Since yesterday it has ceased to rain and the weather is clear.

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, the eminent Satyagrahi leader of Amritsar, visited Surat this morning when he was given enthusiastic reception on the station, by Dr. Raiji, Chairman of the Khilafat Committee, Surat, and others. He proposes to speak this evening on the present situation and the duty of Hindus and Mohomedans.

BANDRA ELECTION.

FURTHER PROTEST BY COUNCILLORS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The protest which you were good enough to publish in your issue of May 18th against the high handed methods of the President of the Bandra Municipality has not been contradicted by him or any councillor. Had the President been fair and impartial in regard to the elections he should either have given his explanation in public or called a general meeing and laid the whole correspondence before the Board to indicate the part he had taken in the withdrawal of the elections.

Such a constitutional course would have enabled the Municipality to represent their views to Government and assist them in the enquiry they had been instituting into the public petition on the same subject. But the Bandra Municipality, which is most intimately concerned in the enquiry, is in the humiliating position of being left at the entire mercy of he President who has been riding roughshod over councillors in absolute defiance of law and discipline.

The motives for suppressing an enquiry before the Municipal Board of Bandra are onvious from the President's own actions. It should be noted that the latter has acted throughout on his own initiative and in secrecy making representations to the Collector in regard to the elections which have been accepted and acted upon as the representation of the Municipality. Any formal contradiction of these representations at a Board meeting or a resolution on the arbitrary action of the President would be brought to the notice of Government and prejudice the cause of the President and his supporters who have been striving to prove a legal flaw in the preparation of the election roll and quash the election. The Government enquiry which began about the end of April is believed to be now nearly completed and during this interval not a single meeting of the Bandra Municipality was called by the President although he was legally bound to convene (as he did in 1918 & 1919) statutory meetings in April and May for the appointment of Committee etc. The result of this manoeuvering is that not only has there been no special meeting in response to the requisition of April 14th but the resolutions which were intended by us for the May meeting for submission to government on the subject of the elections have also been left out in the cold.

A meeting of the General Board has been called for June 19th by which time the government enquiry will perhaps be over. The outstanding question then will be, not a technical breach (if any) of the election Rules but a monstrous breach by the President of the statutory provisions of the District Municipal Act and all recognised canons of constitutional self government.

Will there be a government enquiry into the latter as in the case of the former?—Yours, etc.

J. J. VIMADALAL,
S. M. RUTNAGAR,
P. A. DIAS,
AUGUSTUS PEREIRA.
Councillors, Bandra Municipality.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

An ordinary General Meeting of the Bandra Municipality will be held on Saturday, June 19th, at 6-15 p.m. when the following notices of motion dated April 20th, 1920, in connections with the withdrawal order of the elections, will be considered,—

From Mr. Ig. D'Monte,—

1. "That this municipality begs to inform the Commissioner, N. D. that one of the grounds of his order, viz. "as the Municipality has noticed a legal flaw on the preparation of the Electoral roll" contained in his recital publised in the "Bombay Government Gazette dated the 15th April 1920 extending the life of the Bandra Municipal Board is incorrect as this Municipality has never delivered any opinion as to the legality or otherwise of the Election Roll

A copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner, N.D."

2. "That this Board earnestly requests the Government of Bombay to rescind the order of the Commissioner, N.D., extending the life of the Bandra Municipal Board and to expedite the holding of the New Elections as it is the considered opinion of this Board that the Electoral Roll is legal

A copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor in Council."

3. "That this Municipality puts on record its opinion that the cancellation by the President of the meeting fixed for the 19th April 1920 is not warranted under the Act."

From Dr P. A. Dias :—

"That this Municipality regrets the action of the President in having committed this Municipality to an error in the preparation of the Electoral Roll by his communication to the Collector of Thana No. 4757 of 21-3-20 without the knowledge consent or consultation of the General Board.

A copy of this resolution to be forwarded to the Collector of Thana."

THE TERRORS OF ECZEMA.

ZAM-BUK IS THE SURE CURE FOR SORE AND SCALY SKIN.

In India and all countries where the heat has such a burning effect on the skin of both European and Native, eczema is the source of much pain and suffering. For the successful treatment of this as of most forms of skin disease, nothing can be recommended with greater confidence or fuller knowledge of its proved value than Zam-Buk.

Eczema generally begins in the form of slightly reddened patches on which appear tiny watery heads that burst and form into crusts. The mattery discharge, when thick and gummy, cakes into unsightly scabs; then the inflammation is succeeded by intense itching.

Applications of Zam-Buk first cool and soothe the red angry skin surfaces, enabling the patient to enjoy anew all the blessings of restful sleep. Continued dressings keep down, and in the end, entirely dispel the awful itching and burning inflammation, and by degrees stop all mattering, clear away scabs and pimples, and promote the growth of fresh layers of new healthy skin.

Mr. S. D. Parekh, writing from 40, Medow Street, Fort Bombay says :—

"For a long time I suffered from a very obstinate form of eczema, and after being treated by several doctors in vain, I began to use patent ointments. These did me no good : some even increased the inflammation and terrible itching. A friend told me to try Zam-Buk, and thanks to Zam-Buk's marvellous curative power the inflammation subsided, the irritation ceased, and the eczema absolutely and permanently disappeared."

Zam-Buk, which contains no animal fat whatever, is obtainable of all chemists, bazaars and medicine vendors at Re. 1 per box or Rs. 2-4 for large family size. Also post free at Rs. 1-2 or Rs. 2-8 from The Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or Messrs. Kemp and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FEVROL

A sure Preventive and Curative Italian Remedy, for

Malaria and Influenza.

Tried and recommended by Doctors, Hundreds of Certificates,

Can be had from :—

Messrs. Bilimoria & Co.

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Princes Street, BOMBAY—2.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Ramjan Id: Bank Holiday. (Post Offices Bombay working as on Sundays.)
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana V. New Hindu C. C.
General meeting of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Hornby Road.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements China, and Japan per s. s. Dilwara will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 19.

The S S Novara with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.
Cricket: Bombay Gym. vs. Friends Union.

SUNDAY, June 20.

General Meeting of Bombay Gaurakshak Sabha, Mulji Jetha Market, 3-40 p.m.
Cricket: Spencer Cup Team vs. Elphinstone.

MONDAY, June 21.

Urgency meeting of Corporation, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).
The Mail Steamer Kalyan with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m., on Monday next.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Bombay.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-35
Madras Mail	8-40	21-10
Poona Mail	11-50	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.	9-0	21-

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

Bombay.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.29*
Pathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Dak Passenger	21-10	7-25

*The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."
*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE

Mr. Janardhan Damodhar Gogate will deliver a public lecture on "My Voyage to England" on Sunday, the 20th instant at 9 a.m. at Girgaum Gujerathi Boys' School, near Prarthana Samaj Hall.

A NEW PATRON FOR N. P. R. EMERGENCY CORPS.

Mr. Manekl'al Premvhand Roychand has enlisted himself as a Patron of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps by paying Rs. 500 per annum.

YOUNG DAIWADNAG UNION.

The fourth annual gathering of the Union will be held and lady graduates will be congratulated at 5 p.m. tomorrow, at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank when Shriyut Nath Madhav will preside. All are requested to attend. Special seats will be kept for ladies.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT DADAR.

A public lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the S.S. Union Dadar, in the Dadar English School Hall at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 20th instant. The subject is "Benefits of Permanent Revenue Settlement" to India.

CABLE TRANSIT TIMES.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegram Co., Ltd., Bombay notifies the following transit times on cablegrams:—
Bombay to London.—Full rates, 12 hours; Deferreds, 24 hours.
London to Bombay.—Urgent triple rates, 6 hours; Full rates, 30 hours; Deferreds, 54 hours.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

In pursuance of a Requisition received under section 36 (h) of the Municipal Act for calling an Urgency Meeting of the Corporation to consider the proposal of Government to utilize the Town Hall for the purposes of the New Council, a Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).

I'D DAY COLLECTION FOR KHILAFAT FUND.

Messrs. Shaokat Ali and Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatree, Hon. Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee of India writes as under:—
"Muslim Volunteers will be found with a box locked and sealed in every Mosque on the I'd Day for the collection of money for the sacred cause of the Khilafat. It is hoped that all Musalmans will contribute towards this fund."

A WIDOW-REMARRIAGE.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Widows' Home, Bombay, the remarriage of Bai Lalita alias Babuba: with Mr. Seni Manekl'al Kalidas was celebrated on Sunday last. Both parties belonged to the Visha Shrimali community. The Vedic ceremony was performed by Mr. L. R. Raje of the Hindu Missionary Society. Several friends of the widow remarriage movement including the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh were present on the occasion.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The following is the programme of public lectures arranged by the above League up to the end of September, 1920. The lectures will take place at 9 a.m., on the appointed dates in the Girgaum Gujrathi Boys' School, behind Gujerat Swadeshi Stores, near Prarthana Samaj Hall:—
4th July, Prof. T. B. Khare, on "Selection of Pursuit For Young Men"; 11th July, Mr. Narayan Malhar Joshi, on "My Experiences in America"; 18th July, Mr. S. R. Bhaise, on "Practical Hints on Essay-Writing"; 25th July, Prof. H. D. Velankar, on "Tarkashastra (Hindu Logic)"; 1st August, Prof. G. S. Ghurye, on "Kalidas-Sakuntala"; 8th August, Principal Dattatraya Purushottam Agharkar, on "Study of Poetry" (For High School Students); 15th August, Mr. M. N. Talpade on "Poetry Text For Matric"; 22nd August, Prof. P. V. Kulkarni, on "Importance of the Elizabethan Period In the Life and Literature of The English Nation"; 29th August, Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar on "Yaska's Nirukta"; 5th Sept., Prof. N. S. Takakhav on "New Councils"; 12th Sept., The Mother's-Day-Celebration; 19th Living Past";

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

"A MOST UNNATURAL WILL"

APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.)
Prajjee Dayal ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Bai Moghibai.

This was a notice of motion taken out by the plaintiff for an order that some fit and proper person may be appointed either administrator "pendente lite" or receiver of the estate of one Vasanji Madhavjee, deceased.
The Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff.
Mr. M. R. Jaykar with Mr. Motilal Setelvad appeared for the defendant to show cause.
The facts of the case were briefly this:—
One Vasanjee Madhavjee died in Bombay on 21st November, 1919, leaving property estimated at Rs. 20 lakhs or more. He left a will dated 19th November, 1919, by which he appointed the plaintiff, and one Narronjee Haribhai as executors. By this will the testator left Rs. 15,000 to his two minor sons each and Rs. 500 a month to his wife, the defendant, Monghibai. The bulk of his property he left to charity by a clause in the will which ran thus:—"As to my other property that may remain over my trustees may spend the same as they may think proper in connection with an institution or institutions for the education of boys." On 26th March, 1920, the plaintiff as executor made a petition to the High Court for probate of the will. To this petition the defendant filed a caveat on 8th June, 1920, so that the petition became a suit. The defendant by her affidavit in support of the caveat challenged the will alleging that the property was ancestral and that the deceased had no right to dispose of the same by will; that the will was not the act of the deceased, but was executed by him under the undue influence of the plaintiff. She further alleged that the plaintiff was indebted to the estate to the extent of Rs. 7 lakhs, that the deceased was not in a sound and disposing frame of mind when he executed the will. The plaintiff denied all these allegations. He maintained that the will was good, but in view of the defendant's contentions he felt that the litigation was bound to be a long and heavy one. He alleged that the bulk of the estate consisted of immoveable properties and the monthly rents came to about Rs. 500 to Rs. 600, which the defendant was collecting in spite of the plaintiff's protests, and appropriating to her own use. The plaintiff alleged that he had been keeping bad health and did not wish to undergo the trouble and anxiety of taking charge of the estate. Under the circumstances he prayed for the appointment of an administrator "pendente lite" or receiver for the protection and management of the estate of the deceased Vassonji Madhowji.

"MOST UNNATURAL WILL."

Mr. Jaykar in opposing the application submitted that the Court had no power to appoint an administrator "pendente lite" the case was governed by the Hindu Wills' Act, and the section dealing with the appointment of administrator "pendente lite" was not incorporated in the Hindu Wills' Act. The will was a most unnatural will and was a very suspicious document. The testator was so completely under the influence of the plaintiff that he would ask him what turban he should put on, whether he should attend a funeral ceremony and such things. One of the attesting witnesses was given a legacy of Rs. 1,000. There was no reason why either the possession of the executor or of the defendant should be disturbed by the appointment of an outsider to take charge of the estate. There was no danger to the estate apprehended. At the most a receiver might be appointed to collect rents.
The Advocate-General admitted that the will was a most unfair one. The testator had given a few thousand to his two sons and Rs. 500 a month to his widow and lakhs of rupees to charity. Counsel did not wish to go into the question of validity or otherwise of the will. But he pointed out that it was attested by a doctor and a solicitor. Mr. Jaykar's contention that an administrator "pendente lite" cannot be appointed was a novel one. Besides immoveable properties the deceased had a share in a partnership business. Somebody must be appointed to take charge of the estate and manage it "pendente lite" as the executor was not willing to do so on ground of ill-health.

MR. MOOS APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR

His Lordship in giving judgment observed that he was not at that stage concerned with the merits of the case. As the executor was not willing to manage the estate somebody else must take charge of it. Personally, his Lordship was not disposed to appoint Hindu ladies, administrators or receivers except in exceptional cases, as the chances were that the management would pass into the hands of some other person. He would not therefor appoint the defendant as administrator.
His Lordship then appointed Mr. Moos, administrator "pendente lite" on terms as remuneration as provided in the High Court rules and directed that the household furniture, motor-car and carriage should remain in possession of the defendant.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT DECREE REVERSED.

HIGH COURT'S POWER TO INTERFERE IN REVISION

Nazarali Tyabali v. Bhagwan Hansraj.
(Before Sir Norman MacLeod Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Fawcett.)

This was an application in Revision against the judgment and order of the Acting fourth Judge Mr. Chitre determining the standard rent of three rooms in petitioner's house at Girgaon Back Road. The judgment of the trial court is as follows "I find that the standard rent for the three rooms was Rs. 5 per room i.e., Rs. 15 for three rooms. Plaintiff has agreed to give up rent for one room for two and a half months i.e., Rs. 12-8-0. Decree for plaintiff for Rs. 47-8-0 only."

JUDGMENT.

The learned judges of the High Court in setting aside the decree of the lower court delivered the following separate judgments.
Sir Norman MacLeod in his judgment said: "The only question on this rule is whether we should interfere with the learned Judge's finding with regard to the standard rent of the suit of rooms. In ordinary circumstances what the standard rent of a particular room is has to be decided according to the provisions of the Rent Act, which are as follows:—"The expression 'standard rent' in relation to any premises means the rent at which the premises were let on the first day of January, 1916, or where they are not let on that date, the rent at which they were last let before that date with the addition in either of the foregoing cases of ten per cent. of such rent." Therefore the standard rent in the first instance is to be settled by the rent at which the premises in question were let at a particular time and not with reference to the rent of any other premises. The learned judge apparently fixed the rent of the said premises not with reference to the rent at which they had been let on previous occasion, but with reference to the rent of another room altogether. He could only have done that under Section 13 of the Act. Section 13 as far as I can see, does not apply and ought not to have been applied in this case. The defendant himself admitted that the standard rent of the suit of premises was Rs. 24. The result is that there has been a material irregularity. We therefore set aside the decree and direct a retrial. Costs will be costs in the cause."

JUSTICE FAWCETT.

Justice Fawcett in his judgment said:—"I would only add a few remarks. This court can ordinarily interfere only on grounds of alleged error of law or fact in which a question of jurisdiction is involved, and so far as the Small Cause Court Judge had jurisdiction to decide what is the standard rent of the premises, there is no ground for interference But Section 115 of the Civ. Pro. Code contemplates interference in a case where the subordinate court appears to have acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity; and though the mere fact that there has been an error of law, however gross or palpable, will not necessarily bring the case under this particular clause (c), yet it must be given some effect. It has been held in recent cases such as the Raja of Bobbili vs. Surya Narayan Rao Guru I. L. R. 42 Mad. P. 776 at P. 781 and Biharilal vs. Baldev Narayan I. L. R. All. P. 674 at P. 679 that an error of law which amounts to usurpation of authority in the act done by the Court, comes within clause (a). In this case, it seems to me that the Small Cause Court Judge has usurped an authority to determine the standard rent under Section 13 of the Rent Act for which no justification appears on the record as it stands and no reasons have been given in the judgment for disbelieving the evidence adduced by the plaintiff in regard to what was actually paid for the premises on 1st January, 1916, or for saying that the case falls under Section 13 of the Act. Nor did the defendant himself adduce any evidence. I concur therefore in thinking that this is one of the exceptional cases in which this court is justified in interfering in revision."
Messrs. Jinnah and Rangnekar instructed by Mr. V. V. Oak appeared for the petitioners. Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the opponents.

QUARREL OVER OWNERSHIP OF CHILD.

THE "KING SOLOMON" TEST.

At the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavale disposed of a case in which a notice was issued against Vazir Jan, a woman of ill-fame, at the instance of Yenkama, a widow to show cause why a search warrant should not be issued against her for wrongfully detaining Lakshmi, a girl of tender years. Mr. Azad, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the respondent.
The facts of this case are that on the 20th of May last the petitioner Yenkama presented an application before the Athavale praying that Lakshmi, her daughter, should be rescued from the house of the respondent Vazir Jan. The Magistrate, therefore, examined her and discovered that really a female child was being detained by the respondent and odrered a notice to be served upon the respondent. The respondent in aswer to the notice appeared in Court with the child Lakshami and repudiated the applicant's claim to the child, which, she said, was given away to her at Hyderabad Deccan by a woman who was the real mother of the child. She declared that the applicant was not at all the mother of the child. The Magistrate, therefore, held further inquiries in the matter and ordered the parties to produce their witnesses. The applicant produced two witnesses to prove that Lakshami was her child while the respondent called four witnesses, one of whom Roshanbi declared herself to be the mother of the child. The respondent further tried to show that Roshanbi being in a destitute condition attempted to give away her child, which was about ten days old, to any one who might care to take it and therefore one of the witnesses Ramkumars took the child from door to door and finally finding that the respondent was willing to adopt the child made if over to her on the understanding that the respondent would bring it up as her daughter and eventually would get it married. Respondent further attempted to show that the applicant happened to be at Hyderabad sometimes after the child had been handed over to her (respondent), and she employed the applicant to nurse the child at her breast. It was also shown that the girl was now in the Harem of a Maharaja as his Ranee and that the applicant who was a pauper was being financed in these proceedings by another ill-famed woman who wants to obtain the girl. The Magistrate applied the "King Solomon" Test to the parties in this case when both the respondent and applicant began to flood the court with tears.
As the girl was produced in Court, his Worship was unable to take any action under Section 552 of the C. P. C., but ordered the child to be sent to a Mahomedan Orphanage.

NO PROVISION IN LAW FOR PROTECTION OF CHIDREN.

His worship whilst passing judgment remarked:—
What is to be done about the protection of the child? It is very unfortunate that there is no provision of law authorising Criminal Courts to arrange for the care and custody even of children in respect of whom offences under Sections 372 or 373 of the I. P. C. are committed. Section 517 of the C. P. C. is wide enough to cover animals but it does not take into account little children. In these circumstances I believe that courts would be justified in acting upon the unwritten law of humanity. Here is a little cherub of about six years concerning whom a common prostitute has made desperate efforts in court to be allowed to retain possession. It would be a crime against humanity to send the child back to her.
The applicant has not to my satisfaction proved that she is the mother of the child and as she has lived with a prostitute for over 4 years and has now left her, it is just possible that she is now the protege of another prostitute, who is wanting this female child. The woman, Roshibi, is put forward as the real mother. She is undoubtedly under the influence of the respondent, Vazir Jan, and therefore, even if she were the real mother, which I refuse to believe she is, it would be improper to hand over the child to her.
Her counsel, Mr. Azad has very honorably accepted this view.
In these circumstances I direct that the child be sent to an orphanage where she will properly be looked after. The parties in this matter can go to the High Court and have the question of the custody of the child decided.
During the pendancy of these proceedings Luxshmi was sent to a Mahomedan orphanage. The authorities of the orphanage should now be requested to keep her until further communications in the matter. The Judicial Clerk will send money to the orphanage from time to time out of the charity moneys and donations. Mr. Azad has very kindly given a donation of Rs. 10; the same should be sent to the orphanage forthwith.
I had to deal with similar matters not very long ago and I disposed of it in the very same manner in which I am disposing of this contest. From the difficulties which I have experienced, I am firmly of opinion that an organization like the Society for the Protection of Children ought to take steps to move the legislature to make a provision in the law, authorizing courts to arrange for the care and custody of female children which are brought before them in prosecutions under certain Sections of the Penal Code and in matter of this description.

The London New Yorw Cross rate on the 16th instant was 395¼.

ROYAPURAM MEDICAL SCHOOL.

APPEAL FOR A MEMORIAL.

We have received the following for publication from the Royapuram Medical School, Madras:—
It is proposed to erect a memorial at the Royapuram Medical School in memory of those old students of this school, including L. M. Rs. of the Madras Medical College, who died while on active service during the Great War.
The form of the memorial will depend upon the funds that are subscribed; but it is suggested that a tablet or carving should be erected in the School Hall.
Donations and suggestions will be gladly received by the Honorary Secretaries.
We have received the following names of old students who died on active service, and if any name has been omitted we would be glad to receive any information which you may be in possession of.
1. R. Krishnasingh, 2. Farid Khan, 3. K. Sukumaran, and 4. C. M. Tholasy.

FIRST LIST OF DONATIONS.

Major E. W. C. Bradfield, O.B.E., I.M.S., Rs. 50; Major R. E. Wright, I.M.S., Rs. 25; Major W. C. Gray, I.M.S., Rs. 10; Major F. C. Dunn, I.M.D., Rs. 25; Major W. R. D'Sylva, I.M.D., Rs. 20; Dr. H. S. Halge, Rs. 25; Dr. S. Swaminathan, Rs. 25; Dr. D. Y. Venkappa, Rs. 25; Dr. N. Venkanna Devar, Rs. 25; Dr. M. Ramasamy Pillai, Rs. 20; Dr. E. Achuta Menon, Rs. 15; Dr. B. Sanjivirao, Rs. 15; Dr. C. Chinnasamy Pillai, Rs. 15; Dr. Muhammad Abdul Kalique, Rs. 10; Dr. K. Srinivasa Rao, Rs. 10; Dr. A. Vasudevan, Rs. 10; Dr. R. Ramanujalu Nayudu, Rs. 10; Dr. K. P. Kunniram Nair, Rs. 10; Dr. R. Narayanasamy Nayudu, Rs. 10; Dr. P. R. Muthukumarasamy Mudali, Rs. 10; Mr. K. S. Ranganatham, Rs. 10; Dr. P. S. Kalyansundaram Ayyar, Rs. 10; Dr. D. Sivasubramaniam, Rs. 10; Dr. P. Murugesan, Rs. 10; Dr. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar, Rs. 10; Dr. U. L. Narayana Rao, Rs. 10; Dr. J. Titus, Rs. 10; Dr. D. R. Srinivasa Ayyar, Rs. 10; Dr. S. Sunderasan, Rs. 10; Dr. T. Rajaram, Rs. 10; Dr. C. Symonds, Rs. 10; Dr. U. Venkata Rao, Rs. 10; Dr. M. Adappa, Rs. 10; Dr. T. Venkotarangam Nayudu, Rs. 10; Dr. S. Ramasamy, Rs. 10; Dr. T. J. Harikrishnan, Rs. 10; A retired teacher, Rs. 10; An old student, Rs. 10; Dr. C. Rockasamy Chetty (Burma) Rs. 20; and Rao Sahab Dr. U. Rama Rao, Rs. 50.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. LOYALTY.

The following is a list of passengers proceeding to England by the s.s. Loyalty, which sails for Marseilles at 12 noon to-day:—
Sir Ul-Mulk Afsar, Mr. N. A. Aingar, Mr. A. U. Ali, Mr. Amolak Sing, Mr. Amorin, Mr. A. K. Amin, Mr. Amritrai, Mr. Shekmahomed Aslam, Mr. B. D. Asli, Mr. T. M. Ayaduri, Mr. Badrudin, Mr. Bagchee, Capt. Bacon, Dr. S. S. Bagwat, Mr. Baker, Mr. C. Bakshi, Mr. Balwant Sing, Lt. Barber, Mr. Balraj Urs, Capt. Barton, Mr. Pravachandra Basu, Mr. Bimlaksh Basu, Lt.-Col. Birch, Mr. R. H. Bhagat, Mr. G. S. Bhatnagar, Mr. P. L. Bhatnagar, Mr. D. N. Bonnerji, Lt. F. C. Bonynge, Capt. Boyce, Mr. V. Britto, Lt. J. M. Browning, Capt. Buist, Mr. Castle Branco, Mr. Chakerbatty, Lt. Charge, Mr. H. Chowdhary, Mr. H. W. Chestney, Mr. C. J. Chinai, Mr. Chinoy, Mr. Colaco, Mr. Curran, Mr. E. A. Darukhanawala, Mr. M. Desraj, Mr. S. D. Desai, Mr. N. M. Dhond:, Mr. L. C. Digama, Mr. Dolatram, Mr. N. V. Dossa, Lt. Dumbreck, Mr. T. D. Dume, Capt. Easton, Lt. W. J. Ekin, Rev. P. B. Emmet, Mr. A. R. Essak, Mr. E. C. Evans, Mr. H. Ezra, Mr. G. Fakirchand, Mr. J. Francis, Mr. G. W. H. Gordon, Dr. K. N. Gosh, Mr. Gulamali Madatali, Mr. M. Habib, Mr. Habibullah, Mr. Hajee Oosman Hajee Tehermahomed, Capt. H. S. Hajee, Master Hajee, Capt. Halley, Mr. Hamid Ashagar, Mr. Bhanot Harnam Das, Mr. Haridas Gopaldas, Mr. Hasanally Husein, Mr. Heynassens, Capt. Hebbert, Mr. Hikmatullah, Mr. Hirji Khetsey, Mr. B. Hussein, Mr. Syed Husein, Mr. Hussenally Karmally, Mr. Indersing, Mr. D. L. Jadave, Mr. H. Janmahomed, Mr. A. K. Jayakar, Mr. B. M. Jolly, Mr. A. E. Jones, Mr. Jugatram Setty, Master Jules, Mr. Jwahar Singh, Dr. V. M. Kaikani, Dr. A. J. Kapasi, Mr. V. P. Karmarkar, Mr. R. K. Kaul, Capt. Kettlewebb, Mr. R. A. Kavarana, Mr. N. Kayastha, Mr. Azim Khan, Mr. Aziz Khan, Mr. Khorshaid, Mr. N. E. Khote, Mr. M. H. Kidwai, Mr. Kisan Vir, Mr. D. Kittagava, Mr. D. J. Kolse, Master H. D. Laskarai, Mr. Donald H. J. Mackay, Mr. Mannalal, Subadar Major Mazumdar, Capt. McDonald, Capt. McNernle, Mr. D. B. Mehta, Dr. Melaram, Mr. I. N. Menon, Mr. T. B. Merchant, Capt. Miller, Mr. S. Modak, Mr. M. C. Mody, Mr. D. R. Mody, Mr. V. G. Mody, Mr. E. Moore, Master Moore, Capt. Moriarty, Capt. Morgan, Dr. B. S. Mote, Mr. Nurtatja, Mr. D. P. Naik, Mr. Nazarali Madatali, Capt. Nicholas, Capt. Norris, Mr. A. J. Oakley, Mr. O. Obbe, Col. Oldfield, Mr. R. G. Padhye, Mr. C. J. Pandit, Mr. J. R. Pandya, Mr. S. P. Pardesi, Mr. B. L. Parmar, Mr. C. J. Patel, Dr. A. H. Patel, Mr. H. M. Patel, Mr. J. J. Patel, Mr. H. T. Patil, Mr. P. W. Patil, Mr. D. P. Patravali, N. C. Patuck, Mr. K. Pratap, Mr. Paratap Singh, Mr. Prem Narayan, Mr. Price, Mr. H. Punj Malji, Mr. P. R. Puri, Mr. K. R. Puri, Mr. K. Bangesh Rajab Ali, Mr. Rajendra Roy, Mr. Kasamally Rajabally, Mr. Kassam Rajabally, Mr. T. Rajmanar, Mr. Raj Urs, Mr. Rana, Mr. R. H. Raphael, Mr. P. C. Ray, Mr. M. L. Rawlley, Mr. Roshanlal, Capt. Ruddle, Lt. R. T. Ruttledge, Mr. K. J. Rustomji, Mr. Samandar Bhan, Mr. M. K. Samarath, Mr. R. N. Samarth, Mr. N. M. Samarath, Mr. M. Cyadullah Khan, Mr. N. Syadullah Khan, Mr. Sehnam Sing, Mr. R. C. Sen, Mr. Atul Sen, Mr. Skender Setrak, Mr. G. H. Shah, Mr. R. C. Shrivastava, Mr. M. H. Shroff, Mr. Sidik Ahmed, Mr. Sivdev Sing, Mr. J. Smillie, Mr. E. J. Soffer, Mr Sohan Sing, Capt. Stubbs, Mr. M. Subadar, Mr. Uttamchand Suri, Mr. Leon D. Tatheossin, Mr. A. Teixeira, Masters Teixeira, Mr. Tejbhan, Mr. J. P. Thistlethwaite, Mr. A. Tithubyashi, Mr. G. M. Trivedi, Mr. M. S. Trivedi, Mr. S. G. Trivedi, Mr. Vaidya, Mr. M. H. Vakil, Master Vakil, Mr. Madanlal Vakil, Mr. C. L. Varma, Mr. Venket Urs, Capt. Vidigall, Mr. Vijjal Sing, Mr. Abdul Husein A. Vishram, and Capt. Woolridge.
Mrs. Adams, Lady Afsar Ul-Mulk, Miss Agcorges, Mrs. J. A. Al, Mrs. Amorin, Miss Amorin and nurse, Mrs. Balraj Urs, Miss Balraj Urs, Mrs. E. R. Bennett, Miss M. Bennett, Mrs. Castle Branco, Miss Castle Branco, Mrs. Coloco, Mrs. H. Ezra, Miss H. Ezra, Mrs. Hajes, Miss Hajee, Mrs. R. Hill, Mrs. S. B. Laskhari, Miss Mayadas, Miss H. R. Mirajkar, Mrs. E. Moore and infant, Miss E. Moore, Mrs. K. J. Rustomji, Mrs. R. C. Sen, Mrs. R. C. Shrivastave, Mrs. Soffer and child, Mrs. Teixeira, Miss Teixeira, Mrs. Thistlethwaite, and Miss Thistlethwaite.
Mr. G. Baird, Mr. Chandulal Vishnuram, Mr. Chatterjee, Master Dey, Mr. A. Day, Mr. D. C. Fernand, Mr. Gomoolal, Rev. Father Hippolitus, Mr. Hoad, Mr. Ing, Mr. Jagpal Singh, Mr. A. H. Khan, Mr. M. J. Kavasji, Mr. K. Krishnan, Mr. J. M. Kuka, Mr. T. C. Mazumdar, Mr. T. N. Menon, Mr. S. B. Mulki, Mr. B. Narsingrao, Mr. G. R. Padhidri, Mr. P. V. Patel, Mr. T. D. S. Pillai, Mr. Ram Murti, Mr. Sandanan, Mr. Schofield, Mr. J. Sapnurji, Mr. Stevenson, Dr. A. Thirumaliah, Mr. Chelve Urs, Mr. D. V. Vyas, and Mr. C. Ward.

FRAWLEY'S FAREWELL.

THE DENNISTON SEASON.

The Frawley Company had a good send off last night at the Excelsior Theatre when a fortnight's season came to an end.
Early this morning the Denniston Players arrived in Bombay after having visited Honolulu, Japan, China, Straits, Ceylon and Bangalore. The new company opens on Saturday night with "Up in Mabel's Room" which is a right down laughable bedroom farce, mainly hinging on an article of a woman's wardrobe and the complications are convulsing.
Miss Warda ("Teddy") Howard stages the part of Mabel and that most popular little lady who made so many friends in Bombay nearly two years ago when with Frawley's Company, is Geraldine, the poor injured wife.
The whole company is composed of capable experienced actors and actresses and the selection of farces, comedies and dramas being quite new to Bombay, is sure to appeal to the public of Bombay. The opening night is Saturday and "Up in Mabel's Room" will be repeated at the matinee performance on Sunday.

GONDAL MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In spite of several complaints in vernaculars papers of the dark streets in Dhoraji and elsewhere in the Gondal State, it is a source of greatest hardship to the public at large in the capital town of Gondal itself that for reasons best known to the authorities, the main road, the station to the town, has not yet been blessed with even a solitary lamp, to guide the footsteps of loaded passengers even when it is raining. You can imagine what it is to walk on the slippery footpath rendered more dark through the shady and overhanging trees. How often the people collide against the trunks and stone railings, and measure the mother earth, passes all description. No amount of curses avail. In fact the public are like dumb driven cattle suffering in silence. The whole thing is sheer cruelty to those who dare not speak. Will the authorities open their eyes now before they earn heaps and heaps of curses?—Yours, etc.,
"TIRED."
June 12.

MAZAGON FOOT-BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In April last I addressed a complaint to local English dailies, regarding the nuisance caused by beggars on the Dockyard Road Footbridge at Mazagon, adding that I was not aware who was responsible for the bridge being kept clean and free from the beggar nuisance, whether the municipality, the Port Trust or the Police. However, I sent a newspaper cutting to the Chairman of the Trust, and he was so good as to adress a letter on the subject to the Commissioner of Police and to forward a copy of it to me. Happening to cross the bridge to-day, I found beggars of every description congregating on the bridge and causing nuisance. In view that the complaint may receive, and not escape, the attention of the authorities concerned, I beg the favour of your inserting this letter in your paper.—Yours, etc.

H. PEREIRA,
48, Matharpacady,
Mazagon, Bombay, June 16.

ANNIVERSARY DAY OF LORD ZOROASTR

The anniversary day of the passing away of Lord Zoroaster was celebrated yesterday, with solemnity and devotion, in Bombay. Ever since the inclusion of this anniversary day in the list of public holidays, the Parsis of Bombay have been observing it with greater and greater solemnity and reverence every year. Yesterday morning, at the Anjuman Fire Temple, a Jashan ceremony was performed. Afterwards a lecture on the advantages of observing the injunctions about the ritual of Kooshti (sacred thread) was given, followed by a highly instructive sermon on "Lord Zoroaster our Guide" by Ervad Kutar. A joint prayer offered and special prayers were recited. In the evening also most of these ceremonies were repeated followed by a lecture from Mr. Vimadalal on "Injunctions of Lord Zoroaster."
At the Banaji Fire Temple, in the evening a Jashan ceremony was performed, before a grand gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Afterwards at a meeting presided over by Mrs. Hormasji Massina special prayers on Zoroaster were recited by girls. Mr. Watcha recited a special prayer composed in Persian and Gujerati. Mr. Byramgore Anklesaria dwelt on the efficacy of Gathas which are the divine words and holy heritage of Lord Zoroaster, composed by Him in metrical verses. Mr. Anklesaria then chanted some pieces of the Gathas. Short sermons on the life and teachings of the "Sage of Bactria" (Lord Zoroaster) were given by several speakers, viz., Messrs. A. K. Vesavewala, K. J. B. Wadia, Manck Dadachanji, and the Parsi poet "Hermis."
At the Wadiaji's Fire Temple also a Jashan ceremony was performed.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 17.
There was again scarcely anything to report in the market for coal shares, which continued very dull but, with prices well maintained for small business passing. Jute mill shares continued steady to firm, but without a large inquiry. Howrah, Northbrook and Reliance all shewed a higher tendency. In the miscellaneous and industrial section, the British India Tobacco recovered the lost ground, and the British Ceylon Corporation were steadier, as also were the British India Corporation. The Indian Iron and Steel also recovered, but there was no inquiry for sugar shares. The Dunbar Cotton and Bengal Nagpore Cotton ruled steady, but Keshorams were easier at Rs. 16. Caper shares ruled firm, Bengals at Rs. 128, and Titaghur at Rs. 487. The stock exchange will be closed from this (Thursday) evening until Monday morning. The following were closing quotations:—
Coal:—Burrakur 47-8, New Kessurgarh 34-4 s.l.
Jute:—Alliance 750 sl, Auckland 410-8 sl, Belvedere 650, Craig 12-4, Dalhousie 530 sl, Fort William 498 sl, Fort Gloster 985, Hoogly 128 sl, Howrah 46-12 sl, Kamarhatty 1,045, Lothian 520, Northbrook 88, Nuddea 80 sl, Reliance 49-4, Standard 685, Union 892 small lot.
Miscellaneous:—Bengal Paper 126, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 8 prem, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 580 sl, British India Tobacco 1008, British India Corporation 13-2, British Ceylon Corporation 16-12, Britannia Brass 9-4, Buktiarpur Behar Railway 60 sl, Burmah Finance and Mining 11-4, Central Provinces Cement 12, Dunbar Coton 657, Edward Steam 11-4 Howrah Sheakhala Railway 90, Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 70, Hatirkool Oil 17-8, Hume Pipe 16-4 Indian Iron and Steel (New) 9 prem, Indo Burmah Tin 8-8, Kesoram Cotton 16, Kluang Aubber 8-12, Kumardhubi Engineering 39, Somastipore Sugar 16-10, Standard Flour 2-8 prem, Tata Industrial Bank 33-8 prem, Titaghur Paper 484, Walter Locke Ldt. 10.

The Bank of England rate for demand loans remains unchanged being six per cent. (percentage 31.47).

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY GYM. VS. NEW HINDU C. C.

The monsoon cricket season in Bombay opened yesterday with a match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the New Hindu Cricket Club. The ttam which the Gymkhana put in the field yesterday was composed mostly of newcomers to Bombay, only their skipper, Johnson, and one or two others having played for them in the past. It is not possible to forecast their prospects this season from yesterday's form. With more practice they should be able to show better form and Murray especially is likely to prove of considerable service to his side, both with bat and ball. Wilson, who made the top score on his side yesterday, played well, contributing 27, Murray coming off second best with 24 to his credit, and King making 21 in good style. The side did well in making 155 against the New Hindu attack delivered among others by such well-known bowlers as Baloo and Shivram, and though there was no outstanding display, the general level of their batting was good.
The New Hindu Cricket Club team, which has been considerably strengthened this year by the inclusion of Baloo, Shivram, Vithal and Date, had made 169 runs for 7 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. Vithal, who scored 40, gave the best batting display of the day, driving clean and hard in his usual style. Date contributed 34 by five, attractive cricket, once lifting the ball clean over the boundary. Purdeshi also played well for his 22.
Kamat bowled well for the visitors, capturing 4 wickets for 31, Baloo also being successful with an analysis of 3 wickets for a little over 18 runs apiece. On the Gymkhana side, Murray and King did good work with the ball, taking 3 wickets each. The game will be continued to-day.

SCORES.

The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

K. M. Robottam l-bw, b Baloo	3
J. P. King, l-b-w, b Baloo	21
L. P. S. Bourne, b Kamat	14
G. Moore, c Vithal, b Pardeshi	14
C. J. Murray, l-b-w, b Baloo	24
G. T. Pender l-b.w, b Kamat	14
J. D. Wilson, c Jai, b V. P. Date	27
J. Borlase, l-bw, b Kamat	6
T. Ripley, b Kamat	0
C. Rayner, run ou	16
P. G. Johnson, (Capt.) not out	0
Extras	16
Total	155

NEW HINDU C. C.

S. K. Divekar, b Murray	11
P. Vithal, b Murray	40
V. P. Date, l-bw, b Murray	6
L. P. Jai, b Bourne	19
K. G. Purdeshi, b King	22
K. A. Date, b King	34
P. Shivram, c Bourne, b King	7
K. M. Kamat not out	11
T. V. Bhatia not out	6
The rest to bat.	
Extras	13
Total (for 7 wickets)	169

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baloo	18	3	55	3
Shivram	15	3	27	0
Kamat	11	1	31	4
Pardeshi	5	0	18	1
Date (V. P.)	2	0	8	1

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Friday, June 18, 1920.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

The dependence of modern civilization upon international co-operation and solidarity was never more strikingly illustrated than it has been by the utter economic collapse which has overtaken Europe at the present moment. Modern economic organisation is a delicate equipoise, and its balance is easily upset by even a slight disturbance caused to the agents of wealth, production and distribution. A kind of international solidarity was built up before the war despite the rivalries which subsisted between nations and which inspired a variety of restrictions imposed upon economic freedom. The interdependence of nations was clearly felt in the realms of trade, finance, currency and consumption. The United Kingdom, for instance, drew upon the food supplies of other countries, western and eastern, and found in them extensive markets for its manufactures. In Central Europe Germany had succeeded in establishing an economic organization in which the distribution of food and raw materials on the one side and of manufactured commodities on the other, was effected on a certain defined basis. In his Book on 'The Economic Consequences of the Peace,' Prof. Keynes has given an instructive description of this delicate economic structure of Europe and emphasised the deplorable failure of the Allied Powers to take measures to restore it to normal conditions. When Mr. Norman Angel maintained years ago, that the complexity, the solidarily and the delicate character of the machinery of modern civilization rendered wars between nations futile and impossible, he based his proposition upon the growing dependence of the peoples of the earth upon one another for the supply even of the necessaries of life. Isolation and self-sufficiency had become impossible for any country and the working of economic life had come to be regulated by co-operation, conscious or otherwise, in trade, industries and finance. What injured the industry and the prosperity of certain countries was bound to react unfavourably upon the others, and this factor strengthened the consciousness of the importance of international co-operation.

If the recent disastrous war appeared to provide a refutation of the theory advanced by Mr. Angel and if Germany was not deterred from plunging into a destructive struggle by a consideration of the economic effects of its action, the aftermath of the war may be regarded as a sufficient vindication of that doctrine. For, what have been the consequences of the war and of the peace which has succeeded it? The manhood of the belligerent nations has been decimated and the productive capacity of their people is materially reduced. The means of wealth creation have been largely ruined and the accumulated capital has been exhausted. More than this, the channels of the flow of international trade have been either blocked up or destroyed and countries have been thrown back upon their own resources and cut off from one another as if they had not emerged from their mediaeval economic condition. Belligerents and neutrals, the conquerors and the conquered, have all had to suffer from the consequences of the destruction of the normal economic organization which prevailed before the war and the only effective remedy for high prices, starvation, misery and discontent, lies in more production and free distribution. But necessaries of life cannot be produced on a larger scale and cannot be evenly distributed among nations that are experiencing a serious shortage, unless the economic machinery, battered and destroyed by the war, is restored. An appeal has therefore, been frequently addressed to the U.S.A. asking that nation to go to the assistance of the European countries struggling to recover from the effects of the war and to give them the credits required for their industrial rehabilitation. Mr. Lloyd George's defence of the policy of his Government favouring the opening up of active trade with Bolshevik Russia, is a distinct indication of the consciousness that has come over the United Kingdom that scarcity and unrest cannot be combated without the restoration of normal international exchange. The resuscitation of Europe depends mainly upon an adequate supply of the means of production and of distribution being made available to countries which are lying prostrate from the dire effects of the war. It is the normal function of banks to provide capital and credit needed by trade and industries but, in the chaotic and uncertain conditions prevailing in a large part of Europe, this provision of finance is a difficult and risky business for banks to take up. The exchanges and finances of European countries are, besides, so disorganized that individual banks find it too much for them to assume any additional responsibilities. If anything can be done to relieve the grave situation, it must be done in concert by the lending banks of the world and the nations they represent. This consideration impelled the lending bankers of the chief commercial countries of the world to memorialize their Governments asking them to convene a meeting of financial representatives for the purpose of examining the series economic condition of Europe and devising remedies for relieving it. The British Government favoured the idea of such a conference and was prepared to send its representatives to it on the express condition that the British Treasury would not be a party to a scheme involving further large additional loans. The Government of the U.S.A. took up a somewhat different attitude stating that it would not officially take any part in the conference and would allow the American Chamber of Commerce to attend it in an unofficial capacity. The Council of the League of Nations took up the idea and has addressed invitations to twenty-five countries who are members of the League, to send their representatives to the Brussels Conference.

It is obvious that the economic and financial problems that had to be discussed at Brussels could not be solved without a consultation with States which are not yet members of the League and therefore, those nations, including ex-enemy countries, have been invited to attend in order to give explanations and to speak on specific topics whenever called upon to do so. The conference is not going to be an official assembly, but it is stated that it will largely partake of the character of an assembly of the League itself. To reconstruct the economic system of the world is not and cannot be an object of the Brussels Conference which would find itself in deep waters were it to attempt any such ambitious task. What it can do is to examine the financial and economic situation of Europe and to formulate proposals with a view to improve it by considering the means required to enable credit to flow through the ordinary channels. The financial responsibilities of Governments are already so onerous that they are unwilling to shoulder additional burdens, and unofficial agencies like the banks are expected to do what they can to cure the maladies of Europe. The United States of America, where the people are unwilling to be entangled in the internal affairs of Europe, has taken up an attitude of benevolent neutrality. European Governments reluctant as they are, to undertake further financial commitments, will presumably give what backing they can to any schemes of economic restoration that may be approved by the Brussels Conference. India is represented on the Conference by three members. Mr. H. F. Howard represents the Government, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy is the representative of Indian Commerce and Sir Marshall Reid represents European trade interests. India has long appeared before the world as a debtor country, financially dependent upon Great Britain. But during the war Indian finance proved useful in the prosecution of the struggle and with our raw materials and other goods largely in demand in Europe, it will not be impossible for our bankers and merchants to extend their credit and to establish profitable financial relations with other countries. India cannot, of course, be expected to make a contribution on anything like the scale of the wealthy European States, but what she may do, cannot but reflect favourably upon her own economic position as well as upon the situation in Europe. India's representatives at the Brussels Conference will have to watch for opportunities and at the same time to undertake nothing on behalf of this country that is likely to involve it in financial difficulties and that will conflict with its interests. Our country can participate in any scheme that may afford outlets for trade and a profitable exchange of commodities, and may sell on credit, to a moderate extent, to countries devastated and exhausted by war, on sufficient security. It is to be hoped that the members of the Brussels Conference, who have been nominated to represent India, will discharge their duties to the satisfaction of the people of the country and will do nothing that will commit the country to any policy or action which will prejudice their interests.

PAST AND PRESENT.

For over a century the present masters of Hindustan remained unmoved by the material remains of past grandeur which were strewn over the country. Before the time of Lord Curzon, some of the ancient palaces were used as post offices and shrines served the philistine officers as mess rooms. Heads of districts, ruling territory the size of quarter of England, made ball-rooms of old Durbar halls. This state of things is, however, changing and there is no denying the increasing care bestowed upon ancient monuments and it is due to the head of the department, Sir John Marshall, to state that wherever possible he has sought the co-operation of indigenous talent. The Report of the Archaeological Survey of Western Circle just issued is prepared by an Indian who has specialised in more than one branch of Indian antiquities. It is to be hoped that educated India, which has naturally a livelier appreciation of its past glories than professional Englishmen, will feel more and more drawn to disciplined scientific contemplation of the past such as is embodied in the Report. The poverty of India is proverbial. But the riches of some of the wealthy Indians can very well be employed in imparting a stimulus to the younger generation in the direction of acquiring scientific familiarity with antiquity. It is a great error to regard the progress of archaeology as a fad or a hobby or only a pastime in which the wealthy only can indulge. It is the correct interpretation of the past only which helps substantially to a probable forecast of the future. Hence the importance of the reports such as the one prepared by Mr. R. D. Bannerjee. We do not know if the wealth of illustrations appended to the volume is not to some extent a superfluous excess. We understand that most of these otherwise instructive illustrations are usually incorporated with the annual magnificent volume issued by the Director-General. One more criticism and we would wholeheartedly commend the study of the Report to amateur archaeologists and the professional antiquarians and also to the busy man of the bazar who cannot altogether be dead to things lifeless which ought to have an abiding interest for the sons of India. Our criticism relates to the haste with which the monograph has been composed. The Superintendent, his clerk or his printer is responsible for avoidable slovenliness. The Gujaratis will not follow the spelling of their country as insisted on by the archaeological officer.

The varied interest of archaeology is indicated by such pieces of quaint information as that at a certain place in Gujarat there is a shrine with an inscription recording the death of a saint in the year corresponding to 1236, and the saint is described as a Shaikh-ul-Mashayekh who bears the specific Hindu name of Arjuna. The custodian of the caves at Elephanta comes in for lively and amply deserved flagellation for the untidy condition of these familiar Hindu monuments. The necessarily brief comments on the other caves hollowed out of the solid rock in the Bombay Presidency demonstrate the abundance of material for excavation and preservation. The caves at Montpezir or Mandapeshvara near Borivli were turned into a chapel by the Portuguese during their occupation of Bassein. They were used as stables and store-rooms by the local Padre when Mr. Bannerji visited them. The curious are hindered in their visits to an interesting group of caves near Lonavla, because the road leading to them is very seldom repaired. The archaeological significance of the Bhaja caves is likewise diminished for a similar reason. The machinery of the Government of India is at times acclaimed as excellent and the organisation as superb by those whose sense of comparison is undeveloped. Mr. Bannerji provides testimony to the conflict of authority which operates to the detriment of the interest of the people. The Collector of Bijapur and the Executive Engineer of the same district will doubtless note the commendation and condemnation meted out by the official representative of Sir John Marshall in Bombay. The general public will note with sorrow that the vandalism, which can only recede before education, continues to deface, deform and at times destroy the archaeological beauties of this province. The pages on the scandal about Sandal Musjid and the complaint about the local Municipality whitewashing the exterior of the building and rendering it deplorably hideous by the application of a lurid white and blue washing and similar crudely ignorant treatment which damaged beyond repair the artistic stucco of old structures need more than the ephimeral denunciation of a periodical. The complaint against the mischievous conflict of authorities and the apathy and ignorance of the people, both combining to thwart the efforts of the Archaeological Department, has become a permanent feature of the provincial Reports. Fourteen miles from Sanjan on the B. B. & C. I. Railway there is the chain of hills called Baraut. Mr. Bannerjee states that some of the rough-hewn caves on these hills afforded shelter to the sacred fire of the Iranian refugees when its devotees were oppressed by the early Muhammadan rulers of Gujarat in the latter half of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth century. An application was received by the Collector of Thana from the Zoroastrian Association of Bombay, to have these caves declared protected areas. Dr. Sukthankar, who was deputed to inspect the caves at the instance of the Association, found three groups of them in some of which he noticed traces of human habitation. He noted the fine *chunam* plaster on the walls and the remains of what probably was a fire altar.

Notes of the Day.

The League of Nations.

The stillness that surrounds the League of Nations, like the atmosphere of a tomb is a portent and a warning. It is a warning to those who have so far considered the Peace Treaty of Versailles as if it were the Code of Manu and the Twelve Tables rolled into one with President Wilson as a sort of beardless Moses and Mr. Lloyd George as a pontiff or a high priest. It is a portent of the cataclysm which is in store for those who put their faith into a League of capitalist Governments under the mistaken belief that they are subscribing to a League of the people. To-day, perhaps, one of the most pathetic figures on the stage of English politics is Lord Robert Cecil, who, with an unusual zeal, has fought single-mindedly for a real League of Nations only to discover, when the Polish offensive finally disillusioned him, that the League was a paper League designed to delude the world's Liberalism. Labour has never been under the delusion of mistaking what is assuredly a dead cat for a roaring lion. The Treaty of Versailles begins to shed its masks one by one. In reality it was little more than what Milton called "a weak ostentation of wealth." But outside the door strut the lean dogs of hunger and disease and inside the house a revolutionary clamour fills the halls with angry noise. The masses are beginning to realise their power while the classes arm for new adventures, but the war and its after-glow of horror in Hungary, Poland, Austria, and the Punjab have given a new orientation to the match of human progress and have forced the scales from the eyes of the innocent believers in the integrity of the "statesmen of the world."

—And Persia.

Meanwhile, the happy game of make-believe is kept up by a formal meeting of the League at which one of the principal matters to be broached is the Persian question. Prince Firouz, the Foreign Minister, states that Persia has been negotiating with the Soviet Government and Lord Curzon, who would refuse a similar understanding on behalf of Britain, "considered that Persia had acted rightly." But it appears that the troubles of Persia are not merely over the Bolshevik advance, though that is serious enough. There are troubles over the shadowing influence of Britain. Prince Firouz refuses to compromise over any conditions unsatisfactory to the Persian Government "and considers it is for the League to shew even at the present early stage its ability to deal with one of those very questions for which the League was created." This chess-game of diplomacy would be highly entertaining were it not for the terrible tragedy of nations dismembered and torn by the war-lust and gold-lust of those very people who hounded Shuster from Teheran. The situation in which Persia finds itself is both delicate and unprecedented even for that unfortunate country. The Bolsheviks are within a short march from the capital; there is wide unrest among the masses; the Anglo Persian Agreement has increased the Government's instability and the future is dark with lowering clouds. What will the wooden sword of the League of Nations achieve against this Gordian knot of perplexity?

Federation of World's Workers.

So long as, thanks to the world-wide ramifications of capitalistic interests, it is in the power of a few individuals, miscalled statesmen, to embroil nations of the world in devasting wars, in defiance of the will of the latter and so long as the newly devised machinery of the League of Nations, which is to bring about the cessation of war, exists only on paper, there seems to be little hope for the peoples of being able to baulk the machinations of the war-makers except in the indirect manner which has commended itself to workers in Great Britian, Ireland, Italy and other parts of the world. France, Italy being, at least, only the workers. For the time being, at least, only the workers, if they are sufficiently organised among themselves, will be in a position to check the programme of the mischief-makers, who for the benefit of themselves and others, with "vested interests," are engaged in the game of prolonging the thirty and odd little and great wars which are distracting the peace of the world. The scheme of an international organisation of the workers of the world in order to further their aims and prevent another world war, such as Mr. Ogden, the British Trade Union Congress delegate, has advocates before the American Federation of Labour, seems, in these circumstances, one admirably calculated to achieve the end in view. Mr. Ogden's warning against the adoption of some of the extravagant planks in the programme of the workers in Russia and certain other European countries is no doubt justified by what we know of the disastrous consequences attending the adoption of such methods. But a strong federation of the workers of the world, who will work with clean hands to enforce peace in every land, must be welcomed by every genuine lover of peace.

China and Japan.

How, under the aegis of the League of Nations, Japan, a member thereof, is trenching upon the integrity of another member—China,—is illustrated in the report of the Japanese operations against Korean outlaws. The message from Tokio, which we publish to-day, must be read along with the message which Reuter sent a few days ago about a brush between a Japnese garrison and a Chinese war vessel. It is apparent that the Chinese authorities resented the entry of Japanese troops into their territory and were forced to take steps to prevent it. The Japanese statement now issued makes it clear that the troops did not heed the Chinese protest, and violated Chinese integrity by carrying on the pursuit of the Korean outlaws in Chinese territory. Such a violation of Chinese territory would be an international offence if there were an independent tribunal to which China could appeal for strict justice. But we know how the "Big Sticks" dominate the League of Nations Council to-day and the Chinese protest will avail little. China can only abide the day when the League will be a League of Nations not only in name but also in fact.

A Silly Mess.

The Government of Bombay will have to thank themselves for having permitted their Chief Secretary to land them in a sorry diplomatic mess over the question of the location of the new Council Hall. We can imagine no more amazing, not to say foolish, attitude than that adopted by the Chief Secretary. First of all he had the effrontery to dictate to the Corporation as to whom it should nominate as its representatives at the meeting to be held to discuss the utilisation of the Town Hall for the purpose of the Council. He did not, however, address the suggestion direct to the Corporation, but wanted to arrange it in the sly way characteristic of bureaucratic methods. He suggested to the President to make the appointments himself, without, of course, so much as a reference of the question to the Corporation! So much for the respect of this high official for constitutional formalities, about which our bureaucratic mentors are never tired of lecturing to the people of this country in their administration reports!

Unconstitutional.

In spite of his usual extremely accommodating attitude the present President of the Corporation obviously found the preposterous suggestion of the Chief Secretary to be too big a pill to swallow. Mr. Dabholkar tried to minimise the slight offered to the Corporation by suggesting that the Government communication was addressed to him in his individual capacity as President, but we hope the subsequent debate in the Corporation has left him in no doubt as to the position he occupies in relation to the Corporation. He sought to withdraw the letter after submitting it to the Corporation and wanted to justify this unheard-of procedure! We hope Mr. Dabholkar now realizes the unconstitutional character of his attitude and action. The official communication was not only derogatory to the dignity of the Corporation, but also supremely silly. In his first letter the Chief Secretary volunteers the opinion that the subject is one in which the Corporation is "vitally concerned." In his next communication, he coolly declares that the Municipality is not directly concerned and need not be consulted at all! Evidently Mr. Mead does not know his own mind. It is well that the Corporation has entered an emphatic protest against the official attempt to ignore it in the decision as to the future of the Town Hall. The resolution it has passed is both emphatic and dignified and if the Government foolishly proceed to override the protest, they will be only stultifying themselves in the eyes of the public and making themselves ridiculous. For the rest, we trust Sir George Lloyd, when he returns to Bombay, will administer a well-deserved rebuke to the official or officials who have most stupidly blundered in the matter and impress on them the necessity of respecting the dignity as well as the constitutional rights of the Corporation.

High-Handed.

We would draw the prompt attention of the Railway authorities concerned to the extraordinary story related by a Barsi correspondent—whose letter will be found published on another page—of hundreds of third class passengers, including women and children, being wrongly confined every night for nearly an hour on the railway overbridge at Kurduwadi Station prior to the departure of the Madras Mail. It is contended that the object of the station authorities for this amazing conduct is to prevent a rush of passengers on the platform at the time of the arrival of the Madras Mail. But, since there is reported to be a third class waiting room at the station, why can the authorities not make arrangements to divert the passengers to that room or any other shelter near by. It is monstrous that hundreds of passengers, mostly of the pilgrim class among whom women and children predominate, should be compelled to remain on the over-bridge for nearly an hour at such a time of night exposed to rain and cold. The conduct of the station authorities is both high handed and illegal and prompt steps should be taken to bring home this fact to them.

MORE SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

POLICE INSPECTOR SHOT DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12 noon, June 17.

Police Inspector Gorey of the County Wexford Police was attacked and killed by five men with revolvers to-day. His body was riddled with bullets.

RE-ARREST OF TWO IRISH HUNGER-STRIKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12 noon, June 17.

Excitement has been caused by re-arrest at Mullingar of two hunger-striker who had been recently released from th Galway prison. These are the first hunger strikers to be re-arrested.

FIRE IN LIMERICK.

SHANNON HOUSE BURNED DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12 noon, June 17.

The historic Mount, Shannon House, nea Limerick has been burned down.

FOREST FIRE IN DEENSHIRE.

RES DEVASTATED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12 noon, June 17.

A huge forest fire has occurred at Glan tanar, Aberdeenshire, devastating two thou sand acres. Drought had rendered the undergrowth highly inflammable. Th unique feature of the fire was the franti rush from danger of scores of deer.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT £100000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 17.

The 'Glentanar fire burned out this morning. Four thousand acres of forest have been distroyed, and the damage is estimat ed at approximately a hundred thousand sterling

IRISH AND WELSH GUARDS.

NO INTENTION OF DISBANDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

At question time in the House of Commons Mr. Churchill stated that there was no inten tion to disband the Irish Guards or the Welsh Guards (cheers) so long as they were able to maintain recruiting so as to preserve the national character of the regiment but the maintenance of five regimental headquar ters required careful study and it might be advisable to reduce them to three or to esta blish one joint record office. In any case, care would be taken to balance the considera tions of economy against sentiment and tradi tion.

Replying to Mr. Glyn, Mr. Churchill stated that the question of making any change in the Scots Guards had never been raised. It was suggested that the Irish Guards should be brigaded with them.

COUP IN MONTENEGRO.

GENERAL P. GARIBALDI'S PREPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 17.

Paris.—The "Echo" learns from Naples that General Peppino Garibaldi is preparing a coup in Montenegro, similar to D'Annunzios in Fiume. The correspondent understands that the move is due in a few days.

MADAME MELBA'S LATEST.

SINGS IN WIRELESS TELEPHONE: AUDIBLE IN BERLIN AND CONTINENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 17.

Madame Melba, yesterday, sang into wireless telephone at Chelmsford. She was clearly heard in Berlin and elsewhere on the Continent. A Phonographic record was made in Paris.

REQUISITIONING SUGAR CROP

FRENCH GOVT. ABANDONS SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 17.

Paris.—Government has abandoned the scheme for requisitioning the whole of next season's home crop of sugar.

DEATH OF SURGEON-GENERAL CLEGHORN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12 noon, June 17.

The death of Surgeon-General James Cleghorn, I.M.S., is announced.

BOLSHEVIST TROOPS IN PERSIA.

PROTEST TO THE SOVIET.

STATEMENT BY PRINCE FIROUZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 17.

At yesterday's conference of the Council of the League of Nations, Prince Firouz explained to the Council the nature of communications which has passed between Persia and Soviet Russia. It was shown that Persia had formally protested against the landing of the Bolshevik troops. Tchitcherin replied in friendly terms and added that orders for their withdrawal had been given. In view of subsequent events Prince Firouz against telegraphed on June 12th to Tchitcherin pointing out that the latest developments in Persia did not coincide with the Soviet assurances adding that unless matters were put right it would be impossible for Persia to enter into any friendly negotiations with the Soviet.

The Persian Foreign Minister to-night gave a banquet at Claridges' Hotel in honour of the Council of the League of Nations. The Japanese Ambassador responding to the toast of the League cordially agreed with the desire expressed by Prince Firouz for the opening of commercial relations between Persia and Japan which were at present very meagre. But he was confident that they would be increased as soon as the result of improved communications took place.

BOLSHEVIKS AT ENZELI.

16 TANK STEAMERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 17.

Paris.—A telegram from Teheran states that Bolshevik forces which disembarked at Engeli comprise the whole army corps and a squadron of seaplanes. They have captured sixteen tank steamers and are despatching them to Saku.

PERSIA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PRINCE FIROUZ DECLINES ANY COMPROMISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 17.

Following yesterday's proceedings, Prince Firouz of Persia had a conference to-day with the Secretary-General and the French representative on the League of Nations. It is understood that no solution was reached and endeavours are being made to find formula satisfactory to both the League and Lord Curzon. Prince Firouz declines any compromise unsatisfactory to the Persian Government and considers it is for the League to show even at the present early stage its ability to deal with one of those very questions for which the League was created.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

COUNCIL ON PERSIAN SITUATION AND REPATRIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 17.

At a public meeting of the Council of League of Nations in London to-day Lord Curzon, presiding, described the correspond ence exchanged between Persia and the Bolshevist Government. He considered that Persia had acted rightly in negotiating with the Soviet and requested Prince Firouz to keep the Council informed of the course of events.

Doctor Nansen reported on the repatriation of the prisoners of war or whom, he said, there were still a quarter of a million in Russia and an equal number of Russian prisoners throughout Europe. The difficulties of repatriation had hitherto been insurmountable, but he hoped that the new route by the Baltic would enable sixty thousand to be repatriated from and to Russia before the winter.

FINNISH-BOLSHEVIST PEACE CONFERENCE.

OPENS AT DORPAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 17.

Helsingfors.—The Finnish-Bolshevist peace conference has opened at Dorpat. German is the official language.

CABLE ITEMS.

As a result of the joint industrial council of printing trades, the Typographical Association has undertaken to recommend the withdrawal of strike notices and the embargo on overtime, pending further conference.

Christiania.—The Knudsen, Radical Cabinet, which has sat since January 1st 1913, has resigned owing to a defeat in Storting. Halvorsen, President of Storting, is forming a conservative cabinet.

An Anglo-French firm, Messrs. Pickett, has purchased the whole of the surplus of British ammunition in France at a price of two millions sterling.

RAID BY KOREAN OUTLAWS.

ON JAPANESE GARRISON.

MISCREANTS ROUTED & 42 KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12 noon, June 17.

Tokio.—A telegram from Seoul says that 2,000 Korean outlaws attacked the Japanese garrison on the Tumen river and then retired across the Chinese border. The Japanese followed the outlaws and routed them killing forty-two. The Japanese casualties were sixty-two. The Japanese commander has explained the necessity for entering the Chinese territory.

U. S. SUGAR EXPORT.

AN EMBARGO CONTEMPLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12 noon, June 17.

Washington.—It is understood that an embargo on the export of sugar is contemplated with a view to meeting the threatened sugar famine.

TRIAL OF DEMPSEY FOR EVADING MILITARY SERVICE.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12 noon, June 17.

San Francisco.—At the trial of Jack Dempsey on a charge of evading military service draft, the verdict of "not guilty" was returned.

MELBOURNE GASWORKERS' STRIKE.

SPREADING TO ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12 noon, June 17.

Melbourne.—The strikes of the gas and electricity workers are extending to the Allied industries. A number of factories and flour-mills have been rendered idle and 15,000 employees are already out of employment. The strike leaders have exempted the hospitals from the effects of th strikes.

LATER

Melbourne.—The Engine-men in big electric powerhouses are resuming work tomorrow.

MARINE WIRELESS OPERATORS' STRIKE.

ITS OSTENSIBLE CAUSE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12 noon, June 17.

The strike of the marine wireless operators is declared to be in operation from half past eleven this morning.

The ostensible cause of the strike is stated to be the action of Messrs. Marconi in instructing the operators to proceed to ships for the purpose of signing on independently of whether the crew are signing on a the same time or not. The strike action consists of refusing to sign on for further sea-going service, thus leading to congestion of shipping as the Board of Trade regulations prohibit a ship above 1,600 tons frosailing without a wireless operator.

LOUTH BY ELECTION.

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL VICTORY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 17.

The following is the result of the by-election at Louth where the activities were interrupted by a disaster caused by floods at the end of May:—

Wintringham (Independent Liberal) 9,859
Turnor (Coalition Unionist) 7,854

ACTION OVER A RACE HORSE.

DEFENDANT PAYS £1,000 AND COSTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12 noon, June 17.

In the King's Bench Division to-day settlement was reached in the action brought by Mr. John Joyce against Mr. Fred Hardy to recover possession of the race-horse, Happy Man, the winner of the Ascot Stakes, and alternatively for nine hundred sterling for breach of contract and alleged loss on the resale of the horse to a customer in India. The defendant consented to pay £1,000 and the taxed costs.

FALL IN PRICE OF SILVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

The cash price of silver fell yesterday five seven-eights pence an ounce to forty-four and a quarter the lowest since March 1918. The fall was due to considerable offers of silver from China and from the Continent and to the fewness of buyers.

AN ULSTER PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION.

WILL ULSTERITES ACQUIESCE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 17.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that Government intends to establish an Ulster Parliament immediately the Home Rule Bill has been enacted. It is believed that the Ulsterites will acquiesce.

DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH ARMY IN 1920-21.

DETAILS OF PEACE & WAR ESTABLISHMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 17.

A White Paper detailing the Army Estimates for 1920/21 shows the peace establishment of the Territorial Army as 236,000 and the war establishment as 381,000. The paper also shows the distribution of the Army as follows:—Home 150,000; Colonies 15,000; Rhine 16,000; Constantinople 21,000; Egypt 30,000; Palestine 22,000; Mesopotamia and North-west Persia 70,000.

BRITISH EXCHEQUER RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

The Exchequer returns for the period, April 1st to June 12th show that the receipts amounted to £272,472,130 sterling and the expenditure to 251,916,565. In the corresponding period last year the receipts were £151,743,550 and the expenditure £346,459,131.

IRELAND, POLAND AND DIRECT ACTION.

SPECIAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 17.

A Special Trade Union Congress is being convened early in July to define the attitude regarding the movement with reference to war munitions for Ireland and Poland. It is anticipated that the discussions will reraise the issue of direct action.

GAS WORKERS OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL STRIKE THREATENED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 17.

A Conference of gas workers and owners in London, last night, ended in a complete deadlock and national strike is threatened.

NATIONALIST BANDS' ATTACK

DRIVEN OFF BY FRENCH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 17.

Constantinople.—The French troops have driven off the Nationalist bands which attacked inhabitants in the region of Zunguldak collieries on the Black Sea coast. There were several casualties on both sides.

The French garrison is being reinforced.

"AQUITANIA" CONVERTED INTO OIL-BURNER.

TO BE USED FOR NEW TRANS-ATLANTIC RECORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 17.

A new stage, in the history of mercantile marine engineering, is marked by the conversion of the Cunard Line, "Aquitania," into oil-burner. It is expected that the ship will be ready in July to establish a new Trans-Atlantic record. Cost of the alteration will be over half a million sterling.

PROMOTION OF ARABS' WELL-BEING.

MR. H. SAMUEL'S DESIRE FOR "STRONG SUCCESSFUL STATE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 17.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, entertained at a banquet last night by the Zionist Organisation, said he was sincerely serious to promote the well-being of Arabs. He wished to see a strong successful state as an eastern neighbour to Palestine. It would be unworthy of the British Empire if the Jewish influence in Palestine did not succeed in raising the standard of well-being of the non-Jewish population.

COMMITMENTS IN MESPOT AND PERSIA.

"NO QUESTION OF INCREASE."

MR. BONAR LAW EXPLAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 17.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Charles Palmer, Mr. Bonar Law said that Government fully realised the necessity for cutting down military expenditure wherever possible. There was no question of increasing our commitments in Mesopotamia or Persia. On the contrary, Government was endeavouring to reduce them.

BRITISH LABOUR DELEGATION TO RUSSIA.

VISITS THE RED ARMY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

A wireless received from Moscow to-day reports the visit of the British Labour Delegation to the Red Army fighting the Poles in the neighbourhood of Jmolensk. The receipt of the wireless tends to discredit the stories of new Russian revolution.

KRASSIN NEGOTIATIONS.

BELGIUM AND JAPAN TO JOIN BRITAIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 17.

It is stated that Belgian and Japanese Governments have decided to join in the British conversations with M. Krassin.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULTS OF ASCOT STAKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

The following is the result of the Ascot Stakes:—

Mr. F. Hardy's HAPPY MAN 1
Mr. J. Walen's FRONT LINE ... 2
Mr. W. Singer's CHAT TOR ... 3

Sixteen ran.

Won by half length; one and a half lengths between the second and third.

Betting:—10/1 against Happy Man; 8/1 Front Line; 9/2 Chat Tor.

ROYAL HUNT CUP PROBABLES.

The following are the probables with jockeys for the Royal Hunt Cup:—

The Vizier	Hulme.
Roideur	Carslake.
Square Measure	Donoghue.
Paragua	Slade.
Ugly Duckling	Spear.
Grandcourt	Piper.
Tetrarchia	Blank.
Alasnam	Fox.
Violoncello	W. Balding.
Glanmerin	Whalley.
Golden Fleece	Beasley.
Monteith	Dines.
Star Shot	Shatwell.
Main Royal	J. Leach.
Monte Faro	A. Balding.
Verdun	Crickmere.
Earna	Ringstead.
Mount Royal	Speck.
Biwa	Smart.
Mambrind	Blank.
Most Beautiful	Weston.
Corn Sack	J. H. Martin.
Vale	A. Smyth.
Illuminator	Timmins.
Rizzio	E. Wheatley.

Betting:—17/2 against Square Measure; 9/1 Monteith and Glanmerin; 10/1 Star Shot and Ugly Duckling; 100/7 Grandcourt; 18 1 Paragua; 20/1 Corn Sack Violoncello and the Vizier; 25/1 Alsanam; 35/1 Monte Faro and Mount Royal; 50/1 Biwa Illuminator Vale and Verdun.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

RESULTS OF COUNTY MATCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

Essex beat Derbyshire at Derby by six wickets. In Derby's first innings Douglas took eight wickets for 39.

Lancashire beat Notts at Nottingham by an innings and 63 runs.

Hampshire beat Gloucestershire at Southampton by an innings and 174 runs. Hampshire made 507 for seven wickets and declared, of which Barrett scored 215, the highest individual score of season.

The matches between Middlesex and Yorkshire at Lords and Warwickshire and Surrey at Birmingham were left drawn.

LYNCHING OF NEGROES.

WHITE CROWDS VENTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 17.

Duluth.—A crowd of five thousand, to-day, invaded a goal and took out and lynched three negroes accused of attacking a young white woman. Then they held a court, and formally convicted the victims.

"PUNJAB EXTREMELY INDIGNANT."

CONGRESS COMMITTEE ON HUNTER REPORT.

CABLE TO PREMIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 16.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has sent the following cable to the Premier, London, and copies to Commander Wedgewood and Mr. Ben Spoon:—"Punjab extremely indignant. Feelings outraged by majority report, Hunter Committee. Judgment obviously influenced by false ideas of prestige. Findings egregiously faulty. Recommendations utterly inadequate. Approval of martial law administration has created panic and despair. Decisions of Indian and Home Governments inadequate and insulting. Punjab demands substantial punishment to wrong doers and also removal from province of officers concerned in the introduction and administration of martial law. Eulogy of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Lord Chelmsford adds insult to injury. Faith in British justice badly shaken."

PRICE OF HOME GROWN WHEAT.

BRITISH CABINET'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12 noon, June 17.

In the House of Commons in the Committee stage on the resolution authorising payment of the expenses in connection with the Agriculture Bill, Sir A. Boscawen stated that the Cabinet had decided that maximum price of home-grown wheat of the 1920 harvest should remain at ninety-five shillings. The arrangement that the maximum price of the 1921 wheat should be one hundred shillings, would be cancelled and the farmer would receive for the home-grown wheat an amount equal to the average c.i.f. price of the imported wheat of a similar or comparable quality. The assured guarantee for wheat was seventy-eight shillings and for oats forty-six shillings. He could not estimate the probable cost, but the guarantee was well worth the cost in national interest

BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION.

ENCOURAGING DETAILS OF ITS ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 17.

The annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association contains encouraging details regarding the Association's activities but emhasises the urgency of extending the cotton growing areas of the Empire especially in view of the decline in production and increase in consumption of cotton in the United States. The Association dealt with 20,881 bales of cotton in 1919 compared with 29,190 in 1918 and 48,087 in 1915 after which the results of the war began to be felt. But the value in 1919 was a record namely nearly one and a half millions sterling.

FLOTILLA LEADERS SOLD TO CHILE.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 17.

Replying in the House of Commons to Lieut-Commander Kenworthy Mr. Long stated that the flotilla leaders, Blake and Botha, had been sold to Chile for which country they were originally built in accordance with the contract made with the Chilian Government when the Admiralty took over the ships. The historic names and records of these ships would be borne in mind when names were allotted to furture ships.

Lieut-Commander Kenworthy suggested that two other flotilla leaders might have been offered to Chile and asked whether the South African Government had been consulted before the Botha was sold to Chile.

Mr. Long replying emphasised that the Amdiralty had no option in view of the contract that the ships should be returned to Chile at the end of the war.

ACTIVITIES OF LATE GERMAN CONSUL IN TABRIZ.

PERSIAN PROTEST TO GERMANY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 17.

Replying to Sir Frederick Hall Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that the Persian Government had protested to Germany against the activities of Wustrow, the German Consul in Tabrie. He understood that Persia was about to protest again when Wustrow was killed.

MR. FORSTER CREATED A BARON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 17.

Mr. Forster, who has been appointed Governor-General of Australia was created a Baron on his resignation from the War Office at the end of 1919.

"POLITICALLY INEXPEDIENT"

DISBANDMENT OF 49TH BENGALI REGT.

MR. BANNERJEA'S WARNING TO VICEROY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea has sent a telegram to the Viceroy stating that the disbandment of the 49th Bengalee Regiment at this critical moment, when the country is in a state of great excitement in connection with the Turkish Treaty and Punjab affairs, is most undesirable and politically inexpedient. Mr. Banerjea further states that the disbandment would add to the prevailing unrest and weaken the hands of those anxious to promote co-operation between Government and people.

Similar telegrams have also been sent to Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary of State for India, Lord Sinha, and Sir K. G. Gupta.

ALL-INDIA PENSIONS ASSOCN.

PRAYER TO MR. MONTAGU FOR RELIEF.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

The All-India Pensions Association, Calcutta, has sent a cable to the Secrtary of State for India praying for relief in view of the abnormal rise in prices, making hardships of pensioners unbearable.

SITUATION ON N.-W. FRONTIER.

MALIKS' DESIRE FOR PEACE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 17.

The following communique is issued:—

Kaiber:—On the 11th instant one of our patrols was attacked near Landi Kotal by a gang of about 25 Sakka Khel Afraidi raiders. They were driven off losing two killed and one wounded. Patrols lost one killed.

Waziristan:—Upto the 13th instant, the Mahsuds had handed in one hundred and eighty-nine Government rifles, two hundred and fifty tribal rifles, and rupees eight thousand six hundred and sixty-two as fine. Over two-thirds of the tribes have now complied with our terms and these have been allowed access to India. The Mashuds' countries have been considerably improved in consequence, with the exception of Malik Musa Khan, when Maliks of Abbullai section have sent in messages expressing their desire for peace. This section offered stoutest resistance to our advance and has proved most obstinate in coming to settlement. The Mashuds who have been making themselves objectionable in Urgum (Arghanistan) were removed to Ghazni on 4th instant under Afghan escort.

Baluchistan:—On the 2nd instant, a party of raiders looted 100 camels from Bandi-Alam Khan near Nushki. Another party is reported to have crossed border north of Nushki.

CONGESTION IN PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

ADVICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS

(Associated Press.)

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. writes to us as follows:—In view of the possibility of a large influx of visitors to India, in connection with the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, it appears likely that there may again be congestion of Homeward passengers traffic in the months of February to May next year.

Intending passengers, who have one year's or more leave to put in at Home, are strongly advised to travel in the "Slack" season, say August to January, so as to ensure being able to get accommodation. It is likely that there will be a considerable number of berths available at that time of the year.

Passengers with a year's leave at their command, all of which they intend to spent in Europe, of necessity, will experience all the Seasons, and they are urgently requested if possible to make their arrangements to travel whilst the Homeward passenger steamers are comparatively lightly booked.

LABOUR UNIONS IN MADRAS.

ALARMED AT ACTION OF EMPLOYERS TO CRUSH THEM.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 16.

At a combined meeting of several Labour Unions in Madras, resolutions were passed expressing alarm at the action of the employers to crush Labour Unions and appealing to all labourers to assist Unions in every effort to counteract that movement and protesting against the use of military coolies in labour disputes and warning Government against serious consequences thereof.

During the month of May 13,600,024 whole rupees were coined at Calcutta and Bombay Mints. The total coinage of rupees from April to May 1920 amounted to Rs. 25,200,042.

STERLING MONEY.

RATES OF COMMISSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 16.

The following communiqué with effect from Thursday, the 17th June, 1920, has been issued:—The rate of commission on sterling money orders is raised to 12 annas for every five shillings or parts thereof and the poundage on British postal orders to rupees three for pound sterling with corresponding rates for other denominations.

HIJRAT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the Urdu papers of Northern India conducted by Muslim Editors, the question of hijrat (emigration) is occupying a great deal of space and systematic efforts are made to persuade the Mohammedans to emigrate into the territories of his Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, as a protest against the attitude of the British ministers regarding the Khilafat question. It is a matter of deepest regret and sorrow that England which includes the greatest number of Muslim subjects, is so unfriendly towards Turkey, while France which has suffered far more terribly, is displaying considerate and humane attitude. This in difference towards the religious susceptibilities of Moslems is to be as much deplored as to be constitutionally opposed. In my humble opinion the emigration of Muslims is a counsel of despair and weakness and not of fortitude. To cite the example of Spain is also misleading and erroneous. The Mohammedans there were conquered and subjected to all kinds of humiliations, forcibly converted, burnt at the stakes and there was nothing left for those who loved their religion, but to emigrate. But here the Mohammedans are as much the children of the soil as the Hindus, Parsis and Christians, who are united with them in this question of the Khilafat. Here there is no inquisition, no intolerance and no forcible conversion. Then why this need of emigration and this forsaking of their Motherland in the hour of her need? They are not only bidding the soil of India farewell, but even forsaking the houses of God and ashes of their fathers through no fault of their fellow citizens. Suppose for a moment that the eighty millions Moslems emigrate and leave the Hindus to their fate. The result will be disastrous to both. The Muslims in foreign country will have to adapt themselves according to their environs and that will take some decades while the Hindu will be so considerably weakened that will take some centuries before India will be able to stand on her own legs. Again, in India the Mohammedans can agitate, agitate and agitate constitutionally year in and year out and get the Turkish treaty revised in the end by their moral force, while in Afghanistan they will be sternly kept silent for already as a condition of admission into Afghanistan, the Amir has forbidden them to take part in politics without his permission, and thus the constitutional agitation in India is weakened, while I doubt very much if Afghanistan is benefited. Wherever despotism whether autocratic or bureaucratic rules the same gagging condition prevails, and thus in my opinion, dear Mr. Editor, those who are emigrating are doing disservice to India, without benefiting the cause of Islam. What does it matter to the Europeans if some thousands or say millions go into the wilds of Afghanistan to remain silent and pass away, but does matter to them if these thousands and millions join the ranks of constitutional agitators and by the force of their number make their complaints heard not only England, but throughout the whole world If Messrs. Mohammed Ali and Syed Hussein had emigrated to Afghanistan, would they have done more service to the cause of Islam, than what they are doing as members of the Khilafat deputation. I leave the reader to decide. Things which were never even dreamt before have happened, the mightiest and the most absolute empire in the world, i.e., the empire of the Czars, has tumbled down like a pack of cards and supposing Afghanistan comes within the influence of foreign non-Mohammedan Power, where remains the refuge of safety for these emigrants? India is theirs and they are of India, then by what sophistries that the are not allowed religious liberty here, are they deserting their Motherland in her hour of need passes my comprehension.—Yours etc.,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28, Frere Road, Fort,
June 15.

POOR MOSLEM STUDENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is rumoured that Mr. Gulam Mahomed Azam of Rander who has very recently donated a sum of a lakh of rupees to the Punch Ghani Dar-ul-Uloom, is to set aside a princely sum of forty lakhs of rupees as Waqaf, for the education of Muslim community. It is long since this rumour is afloat and every one is anxious to see the practical foundation laid out. It is the good luck of Mr. Gulam Mahomed to be able to endow so much money for his Moslem brethren. Whatever his scheme may be, he should not forget to make some provision for poor students going in for Secondary education. The condition of most of the students is very poor. They hardly go up further owing to pecuniary difficulties, although they are mentally equipped. If he endows a good round sum for poor students studying in Colleges he will remove the great obstacle from their ways and shall thus make the line clear for Muslims advancement. The sooner he makes his wishes with regard to the intended Waqaf, known, the better both for him and the Muslim Community.—Yours etc.

SUGGESTION.

The mail steamer China, which has on board the outward mails of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 16th instant.

AFGHAN CONFERENCE.

FURTHER MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

(From our Correspondent.)

MUSSOORIE, June 17.

There will be further meetings of the Afghan Conference next week, after the Id holidays. Yesterday evening, the Anjuman-Islamia, Mussoorie entertained the Afghan delegates to the Iftar Ob breaking of fast after Ramzan. British representatives and other Europeans were also invited.

FIRE TEMPLE AT INDORE.

CONSECRATION CEREMONY.

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE, June 17.

The High Priest of Parsis, Sirdar Dastoor with Mrs. Kaikobad arrived here yesterday morning. Most of the Parsi ladies and gentlemen were present on the railway station to welcome them. In the evening the consecretion ceremony of the fire temple was performed by Sirdar Dastoor Kaikobad assisted by the resident priest Ervad Dorabjirao.

The present new building of the temple is built by the benevolent Mr. Pallonji Edulji Plumber of Bombay in memory of his late lamented son Darasha.

The Parsi community of Indore in acknowledgment of the generosity presented Mr. Plumber with an address in a silver casket and a shawl, also presented a purse and a shawl to Sirdar Dastoor Kaikobad, a shawl to Ervad Rao and a shawl to Dastoor Nosherwan of Mhow. Sirdar Dastoor Saheb was also presented with shawls by Mr. Plumber and Ervad Rao. The Parsis while acknowledging great help rendered by Mr. N. B. Khory, the representative of Mr. Plumber presented him with a shawl. The gathering dispersed with a happy evening after light refreshments.

MYSORE BUDGET.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, June 16.

Replying to non-official observations during the budget discussion in the Mysore Legislative Council, Sirdar Kantraj Urs, Dewan, alluded to the Income Tax Bill, which was passed and to the proposed loan for productive works. He said they had passed a measure which so adjusted their fiscal system as to distribute the burden of taxation more equitably among all classes of his Highness' subjets, and had also considered a budget which accepted the principle that productive public works should be built out of loan.

He then dealt at great length with the vigorous plea for members for drastic retrenchment in State expenditure and also dealt with various suggestions made by non-official members.

As regards moving the Government of India to consider the payment of a portion of the tax on salt consumed in the State, he said it was no doubt a large question and no opinion could be offered on it at present.

He added that he was very glad to find that the announcement of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this State had evoked so much enthusiasm among the members of the Council and he had no doubt that they would all co-operate with his Highness' Government to make the visit a great success and a memorable one two.

BANGALORE, June 17.

During the budget debate in the Mysore Legislative Council yesterday Mr. A. R. Bannerji, I. C. S., on behalf of the Government stated that up to present it is anticipated that the total expenditure on the Mysore iron scheme at Bankipur including that on forest railways would be about rupees one and a quarter crores. Every endeavour was being made to push on with construction so as to enable the undertaking to earn revenue as early as possible. The correct estimates regarding expected yield of iron, cost of working and net profits could only be furnished when the scheme came into operation. The anticipated return however on capital according to sanctioned estimates is about 10 per cent. on the total outlay.

RAIPUR DIST. CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAIPUR, June 16.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, President Eelect of the first district Conference, Raipur, C. P. arrived here on the 12th. Mr. Yadorao Deshmukh, Chairman, Reception Committee, and other leading men of the town were present at the railway station to receive him. He was given a very enthusiastic reception by about five thousand men who had assembled on the station.

The Conference commenced its sitting next morning. There was not even standing space in the pandal which was packed up with audience over 5,000 consisting of 550 members of the Reception Committee, 1,000 delegates and 4,000 visitors.

Mr. Deshmukh, Chairman, Reception Committee, in the course of his address accorded a hearty welcome to the President Elect and briefly reviewed the present political situation of the country. Maulana Shaukat Ali in his speech said that they must move with the current of time and fearlessly proceed towards the goal of "Swaraj." He referred to the question of Khilafat and the Hindu-Moslim unity in the most optimistic terms.

In the afternoon, after the sitting of the subjects Committee, the Conference commenced its proceedings again. Resolutions referring the Reform Scheme, Hindu-Muslim unity, Bill of Rights, Hunter Report and others were passed. Next day the Conference came to a close.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in his concluding speech said that the true road to success and happiness lay in complete banishment of all fear for the evil agencies of earth.

RESEARCH WORK IN PLANT BREEDING.

MR. NIREDY PROCEEDS TO AMERICA

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 17.

Mr. B. S. Niredy, who has been engaged in research work in plant-breeding for some years and who has now been offered foreign scholarship for further study in that line, is proceeding to America early next month.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

CLOSE OF SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 17.

The sessions of the Servants of India Society, which, as usual, began on the 12th instant, has just come to a close. It is understood that the Society is organising social service work at Nasik in connection with the forthcoming Kumbha Mela, and that Messrs. Kunzru and Tiwary have already left for Nasik, with a view to making the preliminary arrangements in the work of distribution of relief to the pilgrims.

The society will be helped by the Seva Samiti volunteers of Allahabad, numbering about five hundred. Mr. Baj Pai, Scout Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts, yesterday, inspected at the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya the Indian Boy Scouts of Poona.

DISTRESS IN PURI.

SPECIAL FAMINE-OFFICER APPOINTED

(Associated Press.)

PURI, June 17.

A special Famine Officer, Mr. Oakley, has arrived here to conduct relief operations. Circle Officers are being appointed. In the week ending 5th June 8,435 were in receipt of gratuitous doles in 7 Government centres, besides one thousand daily fed in 4 kitchens. Two Government centres have since been opened. The People's Famine Relief Committee gave relief to 8,560 at 7 different centres and distributed 700 pairs of dhoties. The Committee expended Rs. 13,837 in less than a month. Distrtss in parts of Cuttack district is acute.

AGENCY TRACTS.

SCHEME OF CONSTITUTING INTO DISTRICT CHARGE.

MADRAS, June 17.

In view of the coming Reforms it seems to be considered by the authorities that Agency tracts in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavary Districts, which are inhabited almost wholly by very backward tribes should be separated from other districts and constituted into Districts Charge.

Mr. L. T. Harris, who was, for years, the Collector of Vizapatam and Ganjam, is now engegged in elaborating details in connection with the proposed scheme.

BURMA COUNCIL.

EXTENSION TO 30 MEMBERS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 16.

A press communiqué states:—

On the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the enlargement of the Burma Legislative Council up to 30 members, the maximum permissible under the present regulations. The Council will consist of officials 12, non-official to represent the Burmese population 9, to represent the Indian and Chinese communities 3, to represent other interests 2, total 14; experts and elected members 2. The measure is an ad interim one, pending the introduction of the Burma Reforms Scheme and is intended to provide for full and free discussions of certain important questions shortly to be brought before the Council. It is expected by this means to facilitate future arrangements as may be decided upon under the Reforms Scheme.

PRINCE OF WALES.

MADRAS PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 16.

As far as the provisional arrangements go, the Prince of Wales will arrive in Madras on the morning of Monday, 3rd January. The arrival which will be public, will take place in the harbour premises. It is in contemplation to give the Prince a reception by the public of Madras which will be held on the island in the afternoon and this will be the occasion for presentation of a general address representing the people of the Presidency. The Prince will open in State probably on 4th January the Madras Legislatrve Council. Among other engagements in contemplation are a reception and a ball Government House and State attendance Guindy races, the chief event of which will be the Prince of Wales Plate. His Royal Highness will leave Madras on Thursday 6th January.

MR. B. S. KAMAT'S CANDIDATURE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 17.

The Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat is standing as a candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly, on behalf of the Central Division, Bombay Presidency, at the forthcoming elections. He has been for over seven years a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and has also been connected with municipalities and local boards for several years.

THE FIJI OUTRAGE.

WANTED AN INQUIRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—History repeats itself no doubt; but never in the history of any nation have events occurred with such a marvellous precision and within such a short space of time.

Twelve calendar months have not elapsed since the people of India had weekly to submit to the inhuman arocities of the Martial Law in Punjab and now we are again shocked by the insanely wanton deeds of the Fijian constabulary.

The lot of the Indians in Fiji has been a deplorable one since the beginning. Matters had reached the apogee and the disgrace and shame in which the Indian men and women had to work called for serious inquiry when some time back Mr. Andrews paid a visit with a view to investigate the conditions existing there.

The tale which Mr. Andrews returned to tell us of the Indentured-Labour conditions was the saddest. After the exposures made by him it was fondly hoped that matters would mend; but unfortunately as it does always happen whenever questions rise of justice being done between the black and the white, the scale weighs heavily down for the white, no matter how great the pious desire of the judge to be impartial. It may be due to prestige or it may be due to racial feeling; but all the same it is most irritating to the injured party.

The minds of His Majesty's Indian subjects have been most rudely shocked and savagely convulsed during the past one year by the terrorism of O'Dwyerism by the inadequacy of the Reforms, by the unsympathetic parcelling off of the Ottoman Empire, by the most unsatisfactory Report of the Hunter Committee and to crown all these the appalling news has reached us now of the inhuman treatment meted out to the Indian Labourers in Fiji.

Strikes in [illegible] are no novelty as everywhere in the world as an aftermath of the war strikes have taken place. It needs no telling to an ordinarily sane person that the proportion between income and prices has been very abnormally inverse. The cost of living has reached such alarmingly high standards that the employers who are still maintaining a pre-war wage-rate are nothing but ruthlessly inhuman. Even the majority of population in India are simply doing without even most of the necessaries of life. It is no surprise, then, that the Fijian Indians must be undergoing similar privations. In addition to their sufferings, the harsh labour conditions, the distance from their motherland where they are working, the utter want of sympathy of their employers must have forsooth left them no recourse except the legitimate strike. That the strike in Fiji was organised with a political aim in view by the labourers there surpasses the human understanding to realize such a state of affairs in Fiji. Ascribing a political purpose to the strike seems an astut trick and wicked jugglery to whitewash the misdeeds of the constabulary and evade a just and well deserved inquiry.

The obvious cause of the strike lay as shown in the memorial sent by the labourers to his Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Fiji dated 29th January, 1920, in the 300 per cent. rise in foodstuffs and necessary clothing, while the wage-rate remained as before the war. Starvation must have made the poor illiterate labourers impatient and the sight of their women being thrashed by the baton must have made them indignant, but the idea of their going on a strike with a political view is ridiculously absurd and hopelessly unsustainable.

The consequences that have followed are far from humane. The order in Council (Paper No. B.) dated 12th February, 1920, is a gross negation of the elementary rights of a human being. In civilized nations, in the annals of the history of strikes no government has ever gone to the length of imposing such unheard of disabilities just because the labourers struck work to get justice down at the hands of their employers! The punishment savours of the savagery of the darkest ages! I do not think that a true Englishman will feel anything but abashed to hear of such punitive measures! What honest woman in England would read without a shudder the marshalling and use of batons and firearms upon women in Fiji! It is an insult to womanhood! May I request Mrs. Besant and her friends—Mrs. Prechard and Mrs. Tata—who championed the cause of Indian woman lately in England to stand up for the outraged women in Fiji.

From the facts that are now to hand, there arise the following two main questions:—

I. (a) The investigation of events that happened during and after the strike of the labourers.

(b) The knowledge of the matters as they stand to-day.

II (a) The deciding upon the methods to be adopted to remove the new disabilities imposed upon the Fiji Indians.

(b) The carrying out of the decisions into effect.

Our leaders have to-day on their minds great questions of equal or more importance to the Indian Nation, and it is too much to expect of any one man to undertake the work under the present circumstances.

What I would like to suggest in my humble way is the inauguration of a committee in Bombay consisting of gentlemen and ladies like Mr. Baptista, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Joshi—the nominated delegate to the International Labour Conference held at Washington last October, Mr. Talcherkar, Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India, Mrs. Tata, Mrs. Anasuyabai of Ahmedabad and such others. The Committee should have the powers (1) to collect subscriptions by means of appeals (2) publish in most of the languages the facts regarding the strike and later events in Fiji that are now to hand in the absence of the Government report.

(3) To select men from out of their Committee to proceed to Fiji to ascertain all facts and make a full report to the Committee in Bombay, and to the public. (4) To assure the Fijian Indian of the sympathy of all their countrymen. (5) To send a deputation to wait upon his Excellency the Viceroy. (6) To move the members of the Labour Party and the British Congress Committee in England to help the Indians in Fiji to get the wrongs redressed. (7) To adopt measures to enlighten the British public of the hardships of the Fijian labourers. (8) And lastly to take such other steps necessary to vindicate the rights of His Majesty's Indian subjects which have been so grossly trodden down by the order of Council (Paper No. C).

I have tried to outline the programme as above subject to alterations and improvements.

The Bombay public has implicit faith in the yeoman work of their leading men as shown on many memorable occasions in this city and elsewhere. Would they not on this occasion call a public meeting and start the work immediately? I am confident that the public of this great city and the men outside will readily do whatever sacrifice is required of them.—Yours, etc.,

N. N. ATRE.

Bombay, June 11.

"JEHAD" LEAFLET CONSPIRACY.

MR. ABDUL BARI SOUGHT TO BE IMPLICATED.

"The Independent" to hand by yesterday's Dak gives the following from its own correspondent under date June 11:—

The discovery of a serious conspiracy to involve Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib and other leading Maulvis of India in trouble has caused a great sensation. On the night of the 8th June two persons, afterward identified before the Police as Turab Ali and Asghar Husain, were quite by chance, overheard talking about the plot by a passer-by, who was a disciple of Maulana Abdul Bari. He proceeded at once to Firangi Mahal and informed Maulvis Salamatullah and Altafurrahman. They went to N. Zafarulmulk, Editor, "Alnazir" who was also an intended victim of the plot. The began a search of the "Alnazir" Office, and after about an hour discovered in the *khotri* where Asghar Husain works 97 printed copies of an inflamatory leaflet inciting Muslims to Jehad, and purporting to be under the signatures of Maulvi Abdul Bari, M. Azad Sobhani, M. Abdul Majid Badauni, M. Mohammad Anis Nagrami and M. Zafarulmulk and other leading Khilafat workers. At midnight these leaflets were taken by them to Syed Zahur Ahmad, Secretary, Muslim League, who took them to Mr. Mumtaz Husain, Bar-at-Law, at about 2 a.m., On the morning of the 9th these leaflets were sent to the District Magistrate with a letter stating the circumstances under which they were discovered.

Police enquiry started on the afternoon of the same day. It is said the local C. I. D. Sub-Inspector had received a copy of the leaflet on the night of the 8th at about 11 o'clock In the course of the Police enquiry Asghar Husain who is a copyist in the "Alnazir" Office, is said to have made a confession implicating others. He has also given the original draft of the leaflet. It is interesting to learn that Turab Ali and Asghar Husain are said to have received substantial rewards from the Police for supplying information leading to the arrest and internment of Maulvi Barkatullah of Firangi Mahal. The Police have not yet disclosed the name of the person who sent a copy of the leaflet to the C. I. D. The enquiry was going on last evening when arrests were to be made. The case is likely to open to-morrow before City Magistrate.

DYER'S DEFENCE.

ARCHBISHOP OF SIMLA'S LETTER.

The Archbishop of Simla (Rev. A. E. J. Kenealy) in a letter to the "Daily Mail" says:—

"I am voicing the sentiments of Europeans (a mere handful amid 300,000,000 of Indians) doing your work 6,000 miles away from home, when I suggest that the courageous policy of leading that heterogeneous mass of peoples along the pathway of self-determination surely need not mean the criticism and condemnation of those who, suddenly faced with a rising where numbers alone would have swept all before them, saved the Europeans, saved the Punjab, and, in the opinion of many, saved India.

"Soldiers are not good advocates of themselves, but they are a godsend in time of danger. One thing is certain. If the present tendency to make a scapegoat of the white soldier amid a coloured race succeeds, the military authorities in the future may hesitate to act, and that hesitation will have consequences which no white man cares to contemplate."

B. P. S. FEDERATION.

Mr. M. M. Gharekhan writes.

As previously announced, the third convention of the Bombay Presidency Student's Federation will be held in the College Hall, at Baroda, on the 3rd and 4th July under the presidentship of the Hon. Sir Norman C. Macleod, Kt., Chief Justice, High Court Bombay.

Sister branches are requested to send in the delegate forms duly filled in, either to the Secretary at Baroda or to Mr. M. M. Gharekhan 30, Esplanade Road. Bombay, at an early date. As the dates are fixed early in the beginning of the term many delegates are expected from all the Colleges.

Arrangements shall be made for the student delegates in the college hostels. The secretaries of the sister college are requested to write in the persons aforesaid for details. They are, also, requested to send in their proposals or any draft resolution at an early date. Detailed programme will be announced hereafter.

"ALLIED" POLAND.

BRITISH POLICY.

MR. BRAILSFORD'S INDICTMENT

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in the "Daily Herald," in the mail week:

Parliament in these days rarely makes history. The debate of last Thursday was, however, a memorable exception, for on this day we witnessed two hurried and indecent funerals. The debate had hardly started when Parliament was suddenly called upon to stand at the grave of its own liberties, and scarcely had they been buried when the Government made an end of the League of Nations. The Speaker's ruling that the House may not discuss the policy of other countries destroys the little that is left in theory of Parliament's control of foreign affairs. To be sure, the Speaker did admit that the foreign policy of our own Government may be criticised, but if that policy consisted in backing the aims of another with munitions, congratulations and advice, by what scholastic subtlety can you separate the two?

The question whether our Government does well to back the Poles turns on the nature of Polish policy itself. Is it a gross and extravagant aggression? Is it based on any arguable national right? Is it consistent with Poland's duty as a member of the League of Nations? Is it the best method conceivable of restoring those devastated regions, swept alternately by typhus, civil wars, and pogroms? One thinks of the distant days when Burke thundered against French policy; when Palmerston and Russell annoyed Queen Victoria by speaking their mind about Austria; when Disraeli said plain things about Russia. But the Speaker was right; Polish policy will not bear discussion.

THE SUPPRESSED FACT.

It cannot be said that the spokesmen for the Government, either in this debate or in the Press, have shed any fresh light on our dealings with Poland. The general line of defence appears to be the typical Prussian argument that since Russia was sure to attack Poland she did well to anticipate the assault by a bold offensive of her own. These defences succeed in sounding plausible only by omitting the main fact, that Russia had offered an armistice to Poland. It was a startlingly generous offer, for it allowed the Poles to retain all the Russian territory—a vast region measuring nearly 300 miles by 500, which they had already over-run—beyond their own racial frontiers. That offer is the vital fact. It proved the desire of Moscow for peace at almost any price. When the Poles rejected it, they proclaimed as clearly as acts can speak that they are not yet satisfied with the enormous conquests they have made, but are determined to bring the Ukraine also within their sphere of control.

There was next a failure to agree over a place of meeting. The Poles proposed negotiations without an armistice, but suggested a meeting at Borisow with a local suspension of hostilities on this sector of the front, but on no other. Why? Subsequent events make the reason clear. This is the weak section of the Polish lines, the section which has just given way under the Red counter-attack. The Poles obviously wished to secure this section from attack, while retaining their own freedom to make their offensive towards Kieff.

But, indeed, a detailed discussion of Polish policy is needless. Their record is that of the most bellicose nation in Europe to-day. Their Republic was not a month old before they had involved themselves in wars on all their fronts—against Czechs and Ukrainians, Germans and Bolsheviks, Letts and Lithuanians. They claim to-day to rule over a territory whose population exceeds their own, and in which the proportion of Poles varies district by district from a maximum of 11 to a minimum of one per cent. Their method of ruling these subject populations is still that which ruined them in the eighteenth century. They are forcibly converting the churches of purely Orthodox villages to Catholicism.

ADVICE TO AN ALLY.

The fragments of confused and inaccurate confession which have come from Mr. Bonar Law are far from clearing up the Government's relations with "allied" Poland. Why, to begin with, do we regard the Poles as Allies? Field-Marshal Pilsudski, a gallant amateur soldier, raised his Polish Legion in Austria early in 1914, and fought under Austro-German command against Russia. Petlura is the adventurer, who brought the German armies into the Ukraine at the end of 1917, and delivered its grain to them. The Finance Minister, who drafted the last Polish Budget, was that Baron Bilinski, who, as Austrian Finance Minister in 1914, supported the ultimatum to Serbia. Our obligation to these "allies" is not of the clearest.

When we come to the Polish request for munitions in October of last year, Mr. Bonar Law tells us that it was granted because Poland was at that moment in grave danger of an attack from the Red Army. The public memory is said to be short, but most of us can recall the position in that critical October. I remember thinking that the Soviet Republic was doomed. Denikin was at his "furthest north," the junction of Orel, a bare 200 miles from Moscow. He held Kieff, and kept it till December. Yudenitch, in October, had actually reached the suburbs of Petrograd. If the Poles wanted arms in October, if our War Office granted them these arms, it can only have been because both of them thought that the hour had come for the Poles to deliver the knock-out blow.

The case is decidedly worse when we come to the consultations of M. Patek, the Polish Foreign Secretary, with Mr. Lloyd George in January. The Supreme Council had already changed its policy. It was going to trade with Russia. It had just drafted a memorandum in which it rather plaintively criticised the armaments and the little wars in Eastern Europe. It was asked the plain question whether it would advise another war in the East—a big Polish offensive, more ambitious than all its predecessors, against Russia.

According to M. Patek, the Allies told him that they "regarded the Polish offensive as a necessary measure." According to Mr. Bonar Law, the answer was really more cautious: "You must decide for yourselves whether it is to be peace or war." Assume that the latter version is the true one (a somewhat difficult assumption): could anything short of a direct order to attack have been more criminal? Our Government knew, or ought to have known, that Poland is bankrupt, its expenditure eight times its revenue, its mark worth a farthing, its people on the verge of starvation, with 250,000 cases of typhus in the area it holds; it knew that to this Russian territory it has no racial claim whatever; it knew that another war must postpone for a year the struggle of the Russians themselves with famine. It knew all this, and it would not advise the Poles to make peace.

"NEVER AGAIN."

The monuments are rising now in every village to the men who gave their lives at the bugle call, "never again," to make an end of wars. Over their graves official voices confess in dull tones—for the tragedy of it is too deep for them—that these lives were sacrificed in vain. Ministers treat each new war as a matter for prudential calculation. They dismiss the League of Nations as an institution too powerless for "effective action," when the war which they could have stopped breaks out. And, logically enough, their chief of Staff, Sir Henry Wilson, bids the young men who survived to "keep fit and ready for the time that is coming." When that time comes, if we have meanwhile done our duty in opening men's eyes, the masses will understand that if they would make an end of wars they must end the capitalist system first.

DACOITIES IN BROACH DISTRICT.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"One Resident" has addressed to you a letter which you have been good enough to publish in your local edition of Saturday, on the subject of dacoities in Jambusar Taluka. It seems the writer is not fully aquainted with the facts. There have been quite recently dacoities in Amod Taluka, in which serious injuries have been inflicted on a number of persons, and there is fear of more trouble. It is a fact that some leading men have chosen to leave the town of Amod, they waited on the District Magistrate and the Police Superintendent and asked for prompt help. There have been dacoities in the past which have not been fully investigated and there have been serious offences which have not been properly handed. The result has been considerable uneasiness in the mind of the people in spite of the tact that in the present District Magistrate the people have got a very energetic and active officer who has invariably been watching the investigation of important cases. He has visited the scenes of dacoities and has done what he could to inspire confidence in the minds of the people. But so far the results have been of a poor character for causes which lie on the surface. It is impossible to believe that the names of persons of shady reputation are not before the police. It is difficult to believe that the dacoities are done without the assistance of people from the neighbourhood of the scenes of the offences. In fact it has been known for a considerable time that the Sindhi watchmen who are employed for the season are carrying on this nefarious business with the help of a batch of youths of the District. That this batch is able to prosper reflects no credit on the administration. A close scrutiny will not fail to discover the causes why the district has been reduced to this strait. In one dacoity case, the High Court remarked that the investigation in the case was not done but the remark seems to have remained unheeded. The District unfortunately has been regarded it as a light charge. In the recent orders of Government regarding distribution of officers for police administration it is classed as second or third class charge, and the way in which it has been treated in the distribution of high and subordinate officers, by Government may account to some extent for the state of the district. Some time ago there were dacoffies, but the zealous efforts of the Superintendent of police and the prompt disposal of cases by the sessions court restored quiet and the district passed through the succeeding period of distress without any trouble of a serious nature. Broach had the reputation of being in the past a troublesome charge, but the times it was hoped were changed. But the hopes have vanished and if the authorities at the head quarters of Government are not alive to the real causes a state of things might arise which will be difficut to control. It is no use taking solace under the comfortable argument that the situation is bad everywhere. The situation is not beyond control in Broach district, the authorities may while there is time bring it under control, if they care to do it, as undoubtedly they will. At one time the situation in the Broach city itself had reached an acute stage, assaults and roberries were committed on highways in the city, police were assaulted and people were afraid to complain. But the matter was handled with tact and the situation was well in hand. Even now it is not too late to mend matters. It would be well if the Inspector General paid a flying visit the city and collect first hand information.—Yours, etc.

June 14.

ANOTHER CITIZEN.

ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

Yesterday afternoon a Bengali clerk employed at the Great Eastern Hotel, was handling a parcel at the hotel when it exploded with the result that his right hand fingers were blown off and his head and face seriously injured. The man was removed to the Medical College hospital and the explosive which was composed of some sort of black powder was sent to the chemical examiner.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

"OUR ONLY WAY."

"The Independent" writes:—

The more we think of the situation before us the more deeply we feel convinced of it, that non-co-operation is the only way under existing conditions, to our economic and political salvation. There are two and only two weapons with which a people may work its way to autonomy or self-rule. One is the common way of physical revolt, so familiar to history. The other is the moral way, which is practically unknown so far to historical experience upon any large scale. Non-co-operation is a kind of passive resistance. But this passive resistance has been tried hitherto only by minorities in national governments, against the will of the majority as expressed through the national legislature. The passive resistance offered by th British Non-Conformists to the Education Act in Great Britain, was of this character. And as in regard to all other matters there was a general agreement between the majority and this Non-Conformist minority in the country, their opposition to the will of the Parliament in this particular question, did not vitally affect the authority or the position of the State. But non-co-operation in our case stands in the first place upon the primary rights of subjects under all systems of government whether autocratic or democratic, the rights, namely, of determining their associations and activities in their own way, provided it does not infring the rights of other subjects to similarly determine their own associations and activities, and it does not interfere with the due discharge of the primary rights of the State which is responsible for peace and order in the country. In refusing co-operation to the Government we stand not upon any constitutional right, but really upon what may be called our natural right. Every State exercises two kinds of functions, one primary, the other secondary. The primary functions of the State are the preservation of internal peace and order and the defence of the realm against outside invasion. Education, sanitation, promotion of arts and industries, all these are secondary functions of the State. The State has a right to demand whatever may be necessary for the discharge of its primary functions, from the people. No subject can refuse to render these services to his State, without being justly accused of high treason. To render these services, is the primary duty of the subject. There cannot be any withdrawal of co-operation in regard to these from th Government, except in a state of actual or potential rebellion. But every State performs a lot of things in the discharge of its secondary functions. These secondary functions do not immediately affect the very life of the State, and are therefore not absolutely obligatory on it. In regard to these the subject has every right to offer or withdraw co-operation from his Government, as he pleases.

So far as we are able to understand it, Mr. Gandhi's programme of non-co-operation concerns only these secondary functions of the State; and to co-operate with the Government in the due discharge of these secondary functions is, therefore, not absolutely obligatory on the subject. Suppose the Government were to pass a Compulsory Education Act in this country. Education not being a primary function of the State, no subject is under any obligation to obey this Education Act. Here non-co-operation would be perfectly constitutional. Suppose a State raises more money than is necessary for the due discharge of its primary functions, in that case also the subject will be perfectly within his rights to refuse to pay taxes, until these extravagances are stopped. Up to this point, non-co-operation would be absolutely lawful and constitutional. But this is the farthest point to which non-co-operation may go. Beyond this, that is, to resist by physical force, as did Hampden, in English history, the exaction of this tax, by the force of the Government would mean not passive, but active resistance, and open rebellion.

PERFECTLY CONSTITUTIONAL.

These things must be clearly understood when discussing this question of non-co-operation. Judged in the light of these first principles of constitutional law and history, Mr. Gandhi's four stages of non-co-operation, all fall entirely within perfectly constitutional limits. This non-co-operation campaign is, therefore, a perfectly constitutional campaign Of course, it differs from the passive resistance movement with which we are familiar in recent English history, in this that there the resistance was to a specific act of the Government, while our resistance is directed practically to the very constitution of the Government. We do not aim merely at the removal of a particular Act of the Government here. Last year's Satyagraha was of this character. It was aimed against an Act of the Government of India, namely, the Rowlatt Act. But if the present non-co-operation campaign have for its object the amendment of the Turkish Peace Treaty, then, we must recognise it that the Government of India is neither responsible for this Treaty nor can they repeal it. Our object here is really to secure the right of the people of India to be consulted and their sentiments duly respected in the determination of Imperial policy. We recognise it that if the Dominions had put up as strong an opposition to these peace terms as the Indian people, both Muslims and Hindus, have done, the Government in London would never have agreed to these. It is because we are not members, but really only subjects and helots of the Empire that Imperial statesmen have been able to so ruthlessly dismember the Turkish Empire. It is the recognition of this fact which lends rational support to this non-co-operation campaign. This is the first thing that must be remembered both by the supporters and opponents of this movement, in considering its rationale and justification.

LAWFUL.

And, the very first thing that must be clearly understood in connection with this campaign of "non-co-operation" or passive resistance is that it is a form, though perhaps not a very common form, of constitutional warfare. It may be a very drastic method of constitutional agitation, but it is undoubtedly perfectly lawful. This has been fully recognised in the very basal principle of all modern constitutional Governments. All these democratic constitution have been built upon the doctrine—"No representation, no taxation." And what does it mean unless it be the acceptance of th principle that if the right of being governed by men who are elected by and responsible to, that is, removable by, the people be not conceded to the subject in any State the right of assessing and collecting the taxes cannot be claimed by their Government. The British Parliamentary system is built upon this fundamental maxim. And therefore, if the Government in the United Kingdom refuse to submit to the will of th people, then the people may, legitimately that is within the limits of the constitution of the realm, refuse to pay taxes. Refusal to pay taxes, as the late Mr. Gokhale put it, is a perfectly constitutional method of agitation. This is the fourth or last stage of "non-co-operation" proposed by Mr. Gandhi. And, if this extreme form of "non-co-operation" be not unconstitutional or unlawful, why then should the other stages or forms of it be considered as such? Whatever else may be said of it, it cannot be justly held to be either unconstitutional or revolutionary. It is a very drastic method of constitutional agitation, we admit. But the situation before us being so desperate, what other way is left open to us? This our only way.

TURKISH TOPICS.

Nationalists' Proclamations.

"The Turkish Nationalists have issued proclamations calling upon all Turkish patriots to repair to Anatolia to resist the peace terms by force," says the "Times."

Democratic Diplomacy.

Thus the "Saturday Review," a Conservative journal of London:—"In plain language we have carved up the inheritance of the Turk as the spoils of war and England has annexed Palestine and Mesopotamia while France has annexed Syria. But 'annexation' is an ugly imperialist word, and democracy loves to wrap itself in a garment of high sounding, insincere phrases. Hence the 'Mandates',—the last word of canting, democratic diplomacy."

"A French Intrigue?"

Under the above heading the "Daily Herald" prints the following message from Athens, dated May 12:—A reliable message from Salonika states that Tjafer Tayar last Sunday informed his followers that he was aiming at the proclamation of the autonomy of Thrace under the protection of France.

Peasants' Mind.

The sentiment of the peasantry as revealed at the annual conference of the Kisan Sabha, held at Darangar, U. P., is distinctly indignant at the terms that have been offered to Turkey. They dubbed the terms "unjust" and condemned them as 'violating the religious sentiments of the people." A campaign to get the terms revised has been urged, and the Hindus and Muslims called upon to join the crusade against the cruel conditions.

COAL FOR BUNKERING PURPOSES

BENGAL CHAMBER'S RECOMMENDATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Regarding the Railway Board's proposal that in future all coal for bunkering purposes should be carried to Indian ports by sea and not by rail, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have made the following recommendations:—(a) That the principle of transferring railway-borne coal to the sea-route to the greatest extent possible be unreservedly accepted and that wagons so released from railway routes be available for general traffic, merchandise and public coal and not be utilised for mining engineers' requirements for loco. or other coal; (b) that the Government estimate of 102 wagons daily as being the number of wagons needed for their requirements be likewise accepted: (c) that the proposal to give preference to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.'s requirements over other bunker coal might react unfairly upon other steamship owners and cannot therefore be accepted that their estimate should be included in the same category as the estimate for other public bunkers, it being left to the licensing officer to protect mail steamer requirements, that the figure of 120 wagons daily should not be accepted in absence of details and destinations and that any estimate of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.'s requirements should be inclusive of the exports from their own berth at Garden Reach: (d) that Colombo and Aden be treated not as foreign, but as Indian ports, it being recognised that this recommendation involves licensing of all public shipments including Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.'s coal and all bunker coal irrespective of destination and further that it involves licensing of Calcutta bunkers in order that sale by steamers of their surplus bunkers may be prevented; (e) that with reference to the question of loading at Kidderpore Docks, granting of priority under the Government Ordinance should be strongly deprecated, but that on the other hand the Government Ordinance prohibiting export except under license is absolutely essential to protect shippers in respect of current and forward commitments under sales and charters and that this Ordinance should be promulgated at the earliest possible moment; (f) that steamers already on the berthing list for the month of June and arriving in the port of Calcutta before the 1st July, 1920, should be allowed to complete their requirements irrespective of any system of licensing that may be adopted; and (g) that licenses for cargo coal be given only to colliery owners or recognised managing agents of collieries.

MR. TILAK TO ATTEND CONFERENCE AT TINNEVELLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 16.

The Tuticorin correspondent of the "Hindu" wires that Mr. Tilak has consented to attend the Provincia Conference at Tinnevelly.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

FUMIGATING TREES.

"When you emerged from measles your room was fumigated so that the rest of your family wouldn't catch 'em. Just so, when part of a tree becomes diseased, the other trees are also fumigated so that they won't catch diseases", says a writer in the "Popular Science Monthly". But, the fumigation of a tree is quite different from the fumigation of rooms. In the former we must put a tent around a tree to shut it off from its neighbours. Mr. Mack Swaim, of Los Angeles, has patented a device wherewith fumigation can be done in the 'quickest and easiest way'. His scheme is to drop a tent over the tree by means of a captive baloon. A captive baloon with a tent hooked to it is brought directly over the tree and lowered. The tent opens up like a parachute and settles over the tree. After the tent has been fastened into place, the deadly fumes are released inside of it and the insects kill. The "Popular Science Monthly" thus describes the device:—

"The tent is hooked to the balloon which is moved until it is directly over the tree. Then the balloon is lowered. The tent opens like a parachute and settles comfortably over the tree. The balloon is then unhooked and starts back for another tent for another tree, while the tent it left behind is fastened to the ground. Hydrocyanic acid does the fumigating. It is a deadly volatile poison, and as it fumes away it kills all the insects on the tree, and even the insects' eggs. This acid is also known as prussic acid. It has the seductive odor of peach blossoms. When the tent is securely fastened, the tanks of hydrocyanic acid are showed underneath it and opened. After they have done their deadly work the balloon is brought to the scene of action, the tent is hooked on again, and away the balloon goes to another tree."

"Aerial Runabout."

Mr. Frederick Handley Page, the renowned designer of the Handley Page bomber, is engaged in experiments, which, if successful, will create practically a revolution in the world of transport. He is after inventing an "aerial Run-about" that will be so inexpensive as to be within the reach of the average business man. "He will perhaps make flying cheaper than travel by rail and will be able to produce a two-man aeroplane with a wing-spread of but eighteen feet, which can be propelled by a motor of twenty-five horse power" observes the "Literary Digest", which proceed:—"This engine would be no longer than that required for a large, motor cycle, and Mr. Handley Page says it would drive the new plane at a speed of 110 miles per hour. Five hours' fuel supply would be carried, and the wings would be so mounted that the machine could be easily stored. It is said this type of 'flyabout' could be built for 1,250 dollars, and that in it one could fly from Washington to New York and still have a little gas left in the tank."

Ladders Safety.

At what angle should ladders be placed to secure the maximum of safety for the men working on them? According to the "Safety News," the angle of seventy-five degree has been found, through a series of experiments, to give the greatest degree of safety". 'And,' says the "Scientific American", to secure this angle, all that is necessary is to place the foot of the ladder a distance approximating one quaraer of the length of the ladder, away from the vertical. This angle will prevent undue straining of the ladder, or slipping of the ladder feet when placed too flat, and at the same time will give the feet of the workmen sufficient room when they are working near the top of the ladder. Another point that should not be forgotten in connection with ladders is that portable ladders should be fitted with safety feet or points, in order that a sure grip on the floor or ground may be secured".

Fogs Lifted.

At Islington the Cinema people have invented a device, by means of which a room full of fog can be cleared in about 10 minutes. They achieve this by 'turning on-the heat through a series of pipes on either side of the studio", with the result that fog is hadily lifted to the roof.

Fire Calls by Wireless.

"The practical utility of wireless telephone as an aid to fire extinction was demonstrated in London recently" says the "Times". "Such wireless assistance will be particularly useful in the country where communication between headquarters of fire brigades and the scene of fire is sometimes difficult.

INCOME TAX ADMINISTRATION IN PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 16.

It is understood that the administration of income-tax in the Punjab is likely to undergo some radical changes. The income-tax department will be reorganised with Commissioner at its head and local district officers will be relieved of assessment work.

(Continued from Column 6.)

The decisions of the Turkish peace settlement, says Viscount Chelmsford, addressing the Indian Moslems, "are in full accordance with the high principles which have been applied in the peace settlements with all the other Powers lately at war with Great Britain and her Allies." Well, yes, I suppose he's right in a way. The same "principles" that made France grab the Saar Valley and its coal and actuated us in our appropriation of the oilfield of the Near East. But "High," do you think, Lord Chelmsford?

Again:—

The Viceroy is, at all events, a little doubtful whether Moslem India will agree with him about the settlement. Some of the terms "must, I fear be painful to all Moslems," he writes, and he urges the Moslems to "accept the peace terms with resignation, courage, and fortitude." It is curious how much resignation is called for by the application of our high principles. Will the Moslems in India be ready to sacrifice their religious convictions to the lofty ideal of oil for Great Britain? I wonder.

SHEAVES.

WHAT TURKS THINK.

(By An Idler.)

Ghalib Kemal Bey, delegate from Turkey at San Remo, in a special interview to the "Christian Science Monitor," declared that 'armed resistance will be made' to Peace conditions. He said:—"We will all take up arms and become bandits, if to defend one's country is to be a bandit. We have no machine guns, no aeroplanes, none of the diabolical instruments now employed by western civilizations, and we are only a few millions against a great combination of countries. But we will fight with sticks and stones. We will resist to the utmost of our power, if we are governed by foreign nations." He further stated that 'the treaty may not be signed.' In any case he 'affirmed that the Turks will not tolerate oppression and it will be impossible to make them obey Greek or other alien rulers.'

Armenian Problem.

Ghalib Kemal Bey, who was also President of the Armistice Commission for some seven months, agreed that Armenia must have autonomy. He also proposed autonomy within the Turkish Empire for Mesopotamia, Syria and other nations.

Recall of Lord Chelmsford.

Even the peasants want H. E. Lord Chelmsford to be recalled. At the annual conference of the Kisan Sabha, a peasant association of Darangar, U. P., resolutions were adopted recommending the recall of Lord Chelmsford and the prosecution of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Dyer and others.

Suicides in Japan.

Suicide is said to be common in Japan. Self-destruction for those who have been disappointed in love, matrimony or business venture 'is as much a matter of fashion as is the color of a lady's sash or the shape of a gentleman's hat.' "A few years ago," says the "Japan Advertiser," "the favorite spot for a leap to death was the high portico of the beautiful Kiyomizu Temple in Kyoto. An unhappy student jumped over the edge of the Kegon waterfall at Nikko, and it became necessary to set a police guard to prevent hundreds of others from following his example. A man threw himself into the smoking crater of Asama, and the novelty of his method attracted the attention and imitation of others tired of life. A few years ago it became necessary to drain a lake in Koke because of the number of people who were drowning themselves into water."

"Dear Clever Japanese."

The Germans are reported to be nowadays well disposed toward the Japanese. It is related in the "Literary Digest" that when the "Taiyo-Maru" the first Japanese vessel to enter a German port, after the peace, entered the Elbe the whole vrew of the Japanese vessel appeared on the deck and greeted the many ferry-boats plying on the river by waving their caps in order to sound the German sentiment towards the Japanese. Their greetings were returned by crowds of men and women on the ferry boats, who waved their handkerchiefs. At Hamburg officials welcomed the arrivals as "Dear Clever Japanese."

Baths for 2d.

In Bradford the Corporation maintains many public baths for the use of the people. The charges are slipper baths 3d; douche baths 2d. A tablet of soap and one clean towel are also supplied gratis to the bathers. Will our Corporators note?

Prisoner Nominated for Presidentship.

A New York message published in Mail papers states that the Socialist National Convention has nominated 'by acclamation' for the presidency of the United States Eugene V. Debs. who is at present serving a ten years sentence in the Federal Prison of Atlanta for violation of Espionage Law.

An Amerongen Romance.

An Amsterdam rumour hath it that the eldest daughter of Count Bentinck, the host of the Kaiser at Amerongen, has become engaged to Wilhelm's adjutant.

Sweepers' Strike.

Sukkur, a town in Sind, is threatened with a sweepers' strike. The local municipality has been bombarded with an ultimatum that these gentlemen would go on strike if their wages are not advanced.

Napoleon and Food Shortage.

Most people think only of the military genius of Napoleon, few realise that he was as great in peace as he was in war, says the "Answers," which proceeds:—

But for Napoleon our sugar ration to-day would be even more microscopic than it is, and but for him the difficulty of feeding our troops and prisoners of war would have been a hundredfold greater. France in Napoleon's day was facing the grave problem of blockade and threatened starvation that Germany had to face, and comparison of the success of the two nations in ther search for a solution to this same problem is illuminating.

Germany, with all her advantages of modern scientific knowledge, only turned out a mass of substitutes, not one of which will offer any considerable competition to the original article. France founded the best sugar industry and invented a method of preserving food in tins.

True, the German scientists of Prussia discovered the possibility of obtaining sugar from the beet, but Napoleon it was who saw the possibilities of the discovery and founded the industry. The discovery of the method of tinning foodstuffs was the outcome of a prize of twelve thousand marks which Napoleon, who realised the need for some sort of food other than smoked or dried for his troops, offered to the inventor who could supply him with such a method.

Annexations.

"'Annexation' is an ugly imperialist word; and democracy loves to wrap itself in a garment of high sounding, insincere phrases. Hence the 'Mandate'—the last word of canting, democratic, diplomacy", explains the Conservative "Saturday Review."

High Principles.

Thus the "Daily Herald":—

(Continued in Column 5.)

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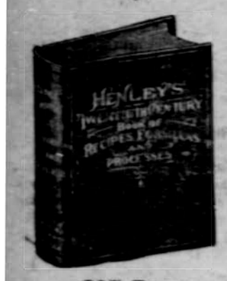

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THE FATE OF GERMANY.

A. G. GARDINER'S VISIT TO BERLIN

Mr. A. G. Gardiner writes in the "Daily News," as follows:—During the last fortnight I have been engaged in an attempt to find the truth about the condition of Germany, social, economic and political. I have talked with all sorts and conditions of men and women, from the Chancellor, Herr Muller, the Foreign Secretary, Herr Koester, Herr Rathenau, Herr Dernburg, Lord Kilmarnock, the British Charge d'Affaires, General Malcolm, the head of the British Military Mission in Berlin, Prince Lichnowsky, Professor Delbruck, M. Anguenir, the French economic representative, the organisers of the American relief mission and the English and American Friends' relief missions, to the people in their homes, the cabmen, the waiters, teachers, party leaders, tradesmen, university students, bankers, journalists and doctors.

The detailed conclusions that emerge from these inquiries and from contact with the life of the people in all its main phases must be reserved for subsequent articles. The immediate task is to try to state the bearing of those conclusions upon the issues of the Spa Conference.

A HELPLESS WRECK.

In its external aspects and on a surface view of things Germany to-day might be said to show relatively little evidence of the convulsion through which she has passed. The machine of life still functions. The ingrained discipline of the people has survived the shock. There is the appearance of plenty in the hotel life of the cities, the theatres are full, and the Sunday crowds in the streets and the pleasure gardens are cheerful and comfortably dressed. But when one penetrates behind this facade to the realities, the falsity of the exterior impression becomes apparent.

In the light of those realities Germany gives the impression of an enormous wreck that is drifting helplessly on the waters, without direction or control. All is confusion, despair, and misery aboard. The captain, having brought the ship to disaster, has fled, the crew is in mutiny, the grip of the extemporised government is so feeble that it represents only the shadow of power; the people, stunned by the enormous catastrophe that has befallen them, hungry, disillusioned, leaderless, are like a flock of sheep in panic. Outside, the storm beats on the hapless vessel. There is no power of resistance within and no visible hope of help from without. The vessel is doomed unless the waters subside and the work of rescue begins.

The present Government is weak enough, but it represents the only combination that can keep Germany internally on its feet. It stands between the reactionaries and the revolutionaries, and if it goes down the two extremes will come into violent collision and complete the devastation of Germany.

EAGER TO WORK.

As the result of a careful inquiry as to what the Conference could do to redeem a desperate situation and keep some semblance of ordered government in being, I am disposed to put credits for food and raw materials first. I put them first because it is only through these things that new heart and new hope can be put into the people. They have been starving since 1916. They are starving still. There is nothing that would so immediately convince them that the shadow was passing away, and that there was something to live for as sufficient food and the means of getting it. About their eagerness to work there can be no doubt. It is generally agreed that no belligerent people has settled down to work so industriously since the war or shown so high a power of production as the German people. This is especially revealed in the output of the coal mines. But the general industry of the country is still paralysed, for with the German shilling worth more than an English penny raw material is unobtainable.

THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE.

Industries, like that of cotton, wholly dependent on foreign resources, are of course dead. They cannot be revived on the old terms of buying and selling. The only means by which they can be set going again is some system by which external capital supplies them with material from without, receives the manufactured product and allows for labour and the manufacturer's profit. Until the exchanges find some new level there can be no approximation to the ordinary conditions of production in industries which are not fed by home supplies.

But while food and raw material are the most immediate necessity and the quickest way of lifting the cloud of despair from the nation, they are only superficial remedies. Spa must cut much deeper than this to the root of the disease that is destroying Germany. That root is the indemnity. Six months have passed since the publication of Mr. Maynard Keynes' book on the economic meaning of the Peace conditions. It is unanswered and unanswerable. By universal consent it showed that the terms laid down at Versailles were mere paper terms that had no relation to economic facts or possibilities. They laid on Germany a burden which she could not carry and under which she could never rise.

COAL OF THE BANKRUPT.

That was not the worst. Beyond the stated burden they set up an indeterminate claim that denied her the hope of ever recovering her economic freedom. The more she worked the more her debt increased. She was a debtor who could never clear off her indebtedness. She was doomed to permanent economic servitude. Such a condition ignored, not only economic facts, but elementary human considerations. No bankrupt can work without hope of becoming solvent. Give a bankrupt a reasonable goal to aim at and reasonable conditions for attaining it and he will set himself to the task with a will. But give him an ever receding and unattainable goal and he will collapse in despair. The unlimited indemnity hangs over Germany like a blight. It saps all initiative. It destroys all enterprise. It takes away all incentive to effort. Of all the phases of the catastrophe of Paris it was the most gratuitous and fatal, for it destroyed the will to work and therefore the capacity to pay. It must go before the driving power of hope can be put into the machine of German industry.

And in addition to dispersing this shadow, the Spa Conference must face the real facts of Germany and make the limited indemnity conform to the actual and potential possibilities of the bankrupt. It is an axiom that you can get more out of a willing debtor than out of an unwilling. If Germany is given the prospect of ultimately clearing away her mountain of indebtedness, and if she has the assurance that her economic destruction is not a part of the Allied policy, she will work and she will pay. But we cannot have both her destruction and her money. Carthage was wiped out, but she did not pay indemnities from the ruins.

And in connection with the indemnity there should be economy from the Allied side. No single fact creates more bitter feeling here than the enormous waste in connection with the occupation. It is costing Germany three milliards of marks a year. One of the highest officials of the Government said to me a little sorrowfully that his income was just the same as that which the American private had received in the occupied territory. The private received 24,000 marks, a sergeant 30,000 marks and a colonel 360,000 marks. Apart from such indefensible incidents as the occupation of the right bank of the Rhine, there is no excuse for the present magnitude of the occupation. The cost could be well cut down to a milliard marks, leaving two milliards to go towards the indemnity. I venture to say that the "occupation" of Berlin by General Malcolm and his modest British Military Mission is as effective as and far more beneficial in results than the occupation of the cities of the Rhinelands by great armies, black and white. And the cost is a fleabite in comparison.

SHIPPING QUESTION.

There is a third practical question bearing on the capacity of Germany to pay that should engage attention at Spa. It is that of shipping. With the loss of her mercantile marine everything from overseas has to come into Germany in foreign bottoms *at foreign rates* and everything that is exported has to go out at foreign rates. This would not be a fatal handicap if the mark were worth a shilling. But with the value of the mark at little more than a penny it is an impossible handicap. It means that every cargo of wheat or commodities that comes into Hamburg and every cargo of exports that goes out pays more than ten times the cost of freight. A freight of £5 in English money becomes a freight of £50 in German money. Add this to the cost of material bought on the same terms and it will be seen that Germany in these circumstances can neither buy nor sell. And if she can neither buy nor sell she cannot work and cannot pay. There must be some accommodation on the question of shipping that will tide her over the present ruinous exchange. She must have enough tonnage to enable her to fetch and carry her own requirements and her own products at German freight rates instead of English, Dutch or American freight rates. This is a matter in which England can take the lead.

I must leave for a later article the question of the German Army. It is an extremely difficult and complicated subject that the Allies will do well to approach with great caution. It is less an external question than an internal one. German militarism as an international menace is the deadest thing in this country. But as an economic and political force within the country it is one of the most living issues, and quite the most difficult to come to a wise judgment about. It can be left. For the moment it is enough to insist on the need of the Spa Conference striking a new note in this distracted world. It must mark the end of the war and the beginning of real peace conditions. Germany must leave the dock and be brought into council to help to save Europe and its civilisation. For it is not only Germany that is drifting to ruin. If she goes down Europe will go down with her.

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(Continued from Column 4.)

its old demand for educational advance. It is not the politician alone who is clamouring for 'light and more light.' Even as I pointed out on a former occasion, the sweepers are praying for provision of education. The Marwaris who were supposed to be indifferent to matters educational, have also come forward and lined up with the popular chorus, urging educational reform.

Teachers' Unions.

The teachers build up the future nation of the country, but still they are treated no better than ordinary "coolies." I have often drawn attention to the scandalously low wages paid to our 'Moulders of Mind.' These unfortunate crowds have done pretty lot of petitioning, but not with very effective results. Union is strength, so the poor teachers are organizing themselves into associations for the protection of their rights. I learn the Sukkur High School teachers are starting an Association. "Their idea is to hold annual conferences and discuss problems relating to the teachers," says the "New times."

Character Training.

"The 'Three R's' have been very useful in their time," says Sir Robert Baden Powell who proceeds, "other things are now necessary, if not more necessary. Character training is essential; if our men and women had character on a higher plane freedom would be safe, and our characters would be safe. Courage chivalry, common sense and cheerfulness—it is our duty to see that these shall be inculcated in the training of youth."

On Reading.

Thus "Great Thoughts".—

Read not to contradict, nor to believe, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others t be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some are to be read only in parts, others to be read but curiously, and some few to be read wholly with diligence and attention.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTES.

By An Indian.

There are more than 600 Universitites and Colleges in the Land of "Stars and Stripes." Most States maintain a State university of their own. Besides, there are several universities run by private enterprise. Michigan, Minnesota, California, Illinois and Wisconsin are the best known of the State universities, and famous amongst private universities are, Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, Stanford and Princeton. The Universities have the Faculties of liberal arts, sciences, agriculture, medicine and law. The Colleges, as distinguished, from the Universities, have the Faculties of only arts and sciences.

Colleges.

Usually there are 5 Colleges in a University viz. (1) College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, (2) College of Engineering, (3) College of Agriculture, (4) College of Medicine and College of Law. In some Universities there are also Colleges of Commerce and Business Administration. Lessons in journalism are also imparted at some places. In a few places they have also arrangement to teach by correspondence. Lessons are mailed to students and their difficulties are solved by post. Hosts of students, unable to spare time for regular attendance at classes, are thus afforded an opportunity for the acquisition of education.

Degrees.

Generally the following degrees are awarded by the American Universities:—B.S.—Bachelor of Science; A. B.—Bachelor of Arts; L.L.B.—Bachelor of Law; M.S.—Master of Science; A.M.—Master of Arts; Ph.D.—Doctor of Philosophy; M.D.—Doctor of Medicine and D.D.S.—Doctor of Dental Surgery. Some Universities have also additional degrees. For instance, at the Yale University they award Ph.B.—Bachelor of Philosophy and Ph.G.—Graduate in Pharmacy.

Special Institutions.

Besides these Universities and Colleges there are special Colleges for medicine, agriculture and engineering. There are also numerous technical schools, mostly maintained by big manufacturing concerns. These are mainly meant for the employees of factory. For the education of women there exist special Colleges, where subjects of special utility to the womankind are taught.

Post-Graduate Work.

For post-graduate work and research American Universities provide ample opportunities. There are existant special Graduate Schools for the purpose. "They provide," to quote the 'U. S. Bulletin,' "opportunities for advanced study in the arts and sciences and for research similar to those provided by the leading European Universities." Here are taught courses leading to the degrees "of M.A. and Ph.D., and degrees of corresponding grade in the technical branches."

Foreign Students.

Year after year land in America numbers of students from different parts of the globe for training at these splendid institutes, admitted to be of A one order. Several students also sail from India to learn at the feet of American educators. The American "Houses of Culture" have thrown open their gates to outsiders. Even the factories have been kept open to foreign students. "The scientific and industrial education is incomplete without factory training" observes a bulletin of the Hindustan Association of America, which proceeds: "And America alone offers the opportunity to foreign students without charging any compensation or premium whatsoever." It is, indeed, worth while to take a voyage to the "Land of Dollars" in quest of culture and knowledge, and those who have the means to do, must not miss it. The Hindustan Associations of America affords good guidance to the prospective students from India to the United States, and those seeking light on American institutes can with advantage correspond with it.

College Courses for Cinema Actors.

Cinema is the growing industry of America. It is making pretty long strides. And as movie actors are paid pretty high salaries more and more men are taking to picture profession. Several are anxious for motion career, but cannot satisfy their ambition on account of want of natural gifts of acting, which can, however, be cultivated by good training. Hence, the demand has been launched for courses in the college curriculum to teach the art of acting before camera.

Continuation Schools.

London is going ahead educationally. The younwesters who attain the age of 14 after October 27, 1920, will be obliged to attend the day continuation schools, which will open on or about January 1, 1921, and to continue attendance until they reach the age of 16 years.' The Education Act, 1918, 'makes it incumbent on employers of young persons to allow them the necessary time off to attend these schools, not only during the time they are actually under instruction, but also for such other time, not exceeding two hours on any occasion, as may be considered necessary in order to secure that they shall arrive at the school in a fit mental and bodily condition to receive full benefit from the instruction given.' Seven years after October 27, 1920, compulsory attendance at these continuation schools will be extended to youths from 16 to 18 years of age.' All are marching ahead dispelling illiteracy and spreading light and learning, but India is still in labours devising plans for elementary instructions!

Public Demand.

But the public is earnestly reiterating

Continued in Column 8.

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Even for Rs. 20

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Per ¼ lb. Vacuum Tin Rs. 2.

From all Tobaconists.

OTHER BRANDS:

Happy Hit	Smoking Mixture	per tin of ¼ lb. Rs	2-0
" " "	Special Pug Cut	of ¼ lb. Rs.	2-0
Tuxedo	" " per tin	¼ "	2-0
Mayo's Cut Plug	"	¼ "	1-8
Paterson Seal	"	¼ "	..

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If the Tobacco in this package is not found in perfect condition, or if this is not entirely satisfactory return the package with contents to your dealer and he will refund your money

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SOVIET'S HAND STRENGTHENED BY POLISH WAR.

THE BRITISH LABOUR MISSION AND ITS IMPRESSIONS.

Walter Meakin, special correspondent, "Daily News", writes as follows:—

Moscow, May 20.

The outstanding feature of the British Labour delegation's reception in Moscow has been the friendly feeling to which the mass of the people have given expression.

As regards the Polish offensive there is the same confidence here as in Petrograd that the Polish forces will be swept back and the hope expressed, with almost pathetic fervour, that the British workers will insist hereafter on Russia being left free to divert the man power of her army to the tremendous task of social and industrial reconstruction. The Menshevists and non-party people denounce continued outside intervention as strongly as the Communists.

The economic position in Petrograd is necessarily worse than in Moscow, but there is nevertheless abundant evidence of overwhelming support for the Government. In Moscow, where the population has remained, and food conditions, though still serious, have improved to a greater extent, the current of opinion runs even more strongly in favour of the Soviet regime. Mistakes and defects in the administration are freely admitted, and criticism is not lacking.

The liberty of the subject is restricted and the powers of the Extraordinary Commission have been restored since the Polish attack began, but the Government's justification, comparable to the British authorities' defence of the D.O.R.A. Regulations, is undoubtedly accepted as valid by the mass of the Russian people, who see in the renewed war a further confirmation of the belief that the counter-revolutionists, aided by friends in the Entente countries, are plotting unceasingly to overthrow the Soviet Government by force of arms.

MOSCOW EN FETE.

The welcome of the delegation to Moscow has been on an impressive scale, and the crowds, and the military parades during the four days of brilliant summer weather, have given the city almost a gala appearance.

Speaking at a dinner on Monday, Chicherin emphasised the obscurity and complexity of many things in Russia's new social order, and confessed freely that to the men at the head of the Government the full meaning of the changes could not yet be grasped. "It is not we," he said, "who are constructing the new State; the new State is constructing itself." After the second act of "Prince Igor" at the Opera House the same evening the delegates were greeted in the ante-room by Trotzky, who had just returned from the front, and spoke with immense confidence of the situation there.

On Tuesday, the delegation inspected a new propaganda train, which is to tour the country with lecturers, a cinema, printing-press, radio equipment, and representatives of the commissariats, who will receive grievances and suggestions. The aim is to stimulate, in various ways, industrial reconstruction, the education of the peasants, and a closer association between the town and country workers.

ENTHUSIASTIC SOLDIERS.

In the afternoon, a great parade of town workers and units of the Red Army in the Opera House Square, gave an impressive idea of the magnitude of the task accomplished in organising a new army out of the chaotic elements left after the Revolution. The discipline and enthusiasm were unmistakable.

A section from the military school cheered loudly when Kameneff told them they were the only body attending a military school in which anti-militarist doctrines were inculcated; and in this connection, it is interesting to record that a propaganda railway car, just sent to the front, was covered with posters reminding the army that it fights against the Polish Government and reactionaries, but not against the Polish workers.

In the evening, at the Opera House, there was a five hours' steady stream of oratory, to which the members of the delegation contributed. A jubilant demonstration followed the announcement by Kameneff of the first success of the offensive on the Polish front.

Last evening the delegation had a long private conference with 12 members of the Central Council of the Moscow Trade Unions, and for the next three weeks an exhaustive program of inquiry is mapped out. Lenin is receiving the members of the delegation individually.

BARODA NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, June 14.

We welcome the rains. We are having good slight showers though with breaks. Owing to rains we have had to discontinue our evening constitutionals and have to confine ourselves to our rooms.

The secondary Teachers' Training College is closed. I wish it were continued. It was really doing very good work under the guidance of its principal Mr. N. K. Dikshit who is a profound and erudite scholar and an almost ideal student in Pedagogy.

The Boy scouts movement is going on well. It is extended to the primary schools. The popular Commissioner of education is taking keen interest in this institution.

There are some important changes in the education department. The post of the Inspector is abolished. Mr. N. K. Dikshit is made Senior Inspector, Baroda Prant and Mr. S. V. Pendse is made Kadi Prant Inspector.

The Dewan Saheb, who has been touring in the district inspecting various departments and opening works of public utility is expected here to-day.

His Highness whether he be in London, Switzerland or Paris, never forgets his subjects. He has expressed his desire of giving some more powers to the people of Baroda and has written to the Council to that effect. God bless H. H.

The grades of the Secondary Teachers of the English branch are revised. The grades of the Vernacular side teachers and Deputies should be revised too.

The schools and colleges have re-opened after the May vacation.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000; Rs. 10,000; Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 6 months' Bills Rs. 97-12-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4-6036%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96-6-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-0151%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95-0-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal/Bombay/Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920.

"For the Blood is the Life."—Pure Blood brings perfect Health of body and mind—Impure Blood poisons the whole system.

Your Blood is Calling for Help

WHEN You are suffering the aches and pains of *Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings.*

WHEN You have that constant itching and inflammation of *Piles* and *Fistula.*

WHEN You are troubled with *Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions, continually bursting through the skin.*

WHEN You are in the grip of *Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.*

Stop wasting precious time and money on messy ointments and lotions which at best can but give temporary relief. The trouble lies deeper. It is your blood that is calling for help—help to fight and be rid of the poisonous, clogging impurities which are sapping your Health and Vitality, and causing you such endless suffering and torture. Now to render the blood clean and pure you cannot do better than take Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 50 years' standing is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome and expel the impurities, that is why thousands of truly great cures stand to its credit. Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take, and free from anything injurious even to the most delicate.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. Atherton & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

TAKE **Clarke's Blood Mixture** AND BE CURED

"Everybody's Blood Purifier."

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The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

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(7) Tobacco or Surti pills and powder, Price, Rs. 10 to 40 per seer.

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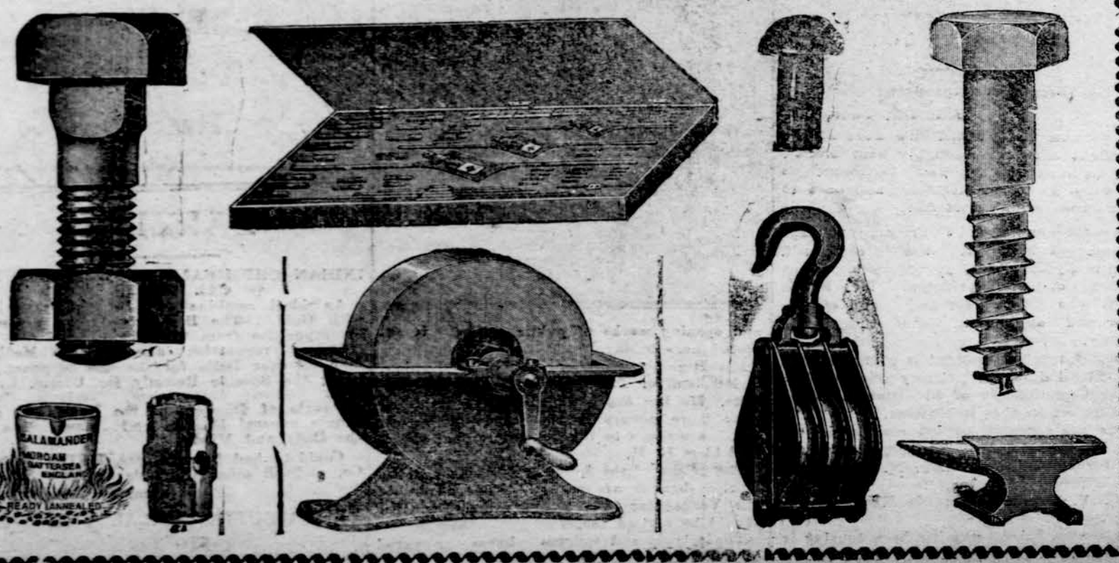

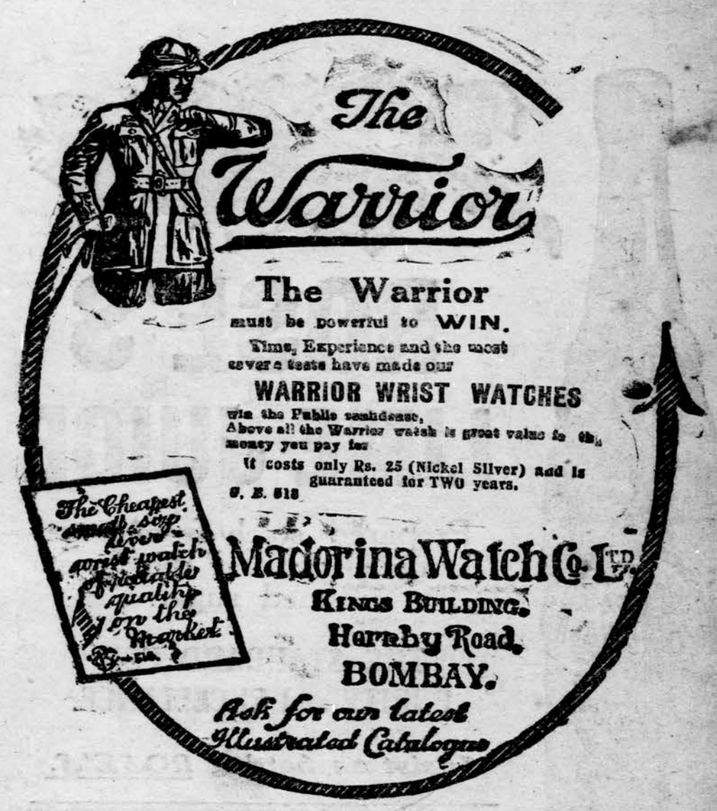

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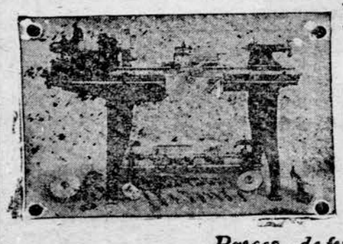

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